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TANZANIA-MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY COOPERATION SEEN PROBABLE

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 6 May 81 p 4

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The Namibian crisis and the frequent raids by the South African army into Mozambique figured prominently in the talks held on 4 May in Dar es Salaam between Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and his Mozambican counterpart, President Samora Machel. The latter had arrived in Tanzania the same day at the head of an important delegation, notably including Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano, Deputy Minister of Defense Armando Guebuza and the head of the army, General Mabote. Tanzanians were represented by the minister of defense, Gen Abdallah Twalipo, Minister of Interior Muhiddin Kimariyo and Minister of State at the Presidency Timothy Shindika. The two member countries of the Frontline states face identical problems: the South African threat on Southern Africa constituted by this country's domestic and foreign pol. .

Machel's visit to Tanzania will have thus afforded the opportunity to reinforce bilateral cooperation, especially in the military field. Tanzania already had been the rear guard of the Mozambican guerrillas at the time of their struggle against Portuguese colonialism. Moreover, Dar es Salaam used to be the headquarters of the FRELIMO, now the ruling power in Maputo. The Tanzanian army had not only trained the FRELIMO fighters, but also participated within Mozambique in the anti-colonialist struggle. This is why Julius Nyerere announced at the beginning of April the creation of a special medal in memory of Tanzanian soldiers who died in the neighboring country.

CSO: 4400/1193

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

IVORIAN-SENEGALESE COOPERATION'S RENEWED TAKE-OFF

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 11 May 81 p 2

[Text] President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and Abdou Diouf found it necessary to hold a supplementary work meeting to study in detail the means to renew economic cooperation between the two countries. This will to succeed and to achieve concrete results is proof of the determination in both capitals to breathe new life into their economic relations.

The most important result of Abdou Diouf's visit will probably be the eventual convocation of the mixed commission for bilateral cooperation--which had first met in 1973--in the months to come. However, it was only in 1978 that the two countries decided to make their industries complementary in the field of industrial cooperation. At the time, a list of concrete projects had been drawn. Ivorian participation in the establishment of chemical industries in Senegal for the amount of 60 billion CFA francs is situated within this framework.

In the field of fishing, the two countries had concluded in 1977 an agreement according to which Senegal would furnish 300,000 tons of fish to the Ivory Coast. The agreement further specified that Senegal would grant Ivorian boats a license to fish in its territorial waters. However, various differences cropped up in the implementation of this agreement, and it seems that Abdou Diouf's visit to the Ivory Coast was aimed at smoothing them.

Senegal, in turn, will attempt to develop intra-regional cooperation. This is one of the three priority points of the Sixth 4-Year Development Plan that the national planning council has just approved. Senegal and the Ivory Coast are in effect the two principal industrialized countries in this region and are already producing refined oil products, light equipment and agro-industrial goods.

A "savage" competition between these two countries, already practiced in the textile, car assembly and fish canning fields would, in the end, be ruinous for both sides.

CSO: 4400/1193

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN, ZAMBIAN DEFENSE TALKS--Angolan and Zambian Security and Defense Chiefs yesterday concluded 4 days of talks in the Angolan capital, Luanda. The Angolan delegation included the Defense Minister, Comrade Tonha, the interior minister, Comrade Rodrigues, and the State Security Minister, Comrade Paiama. Zambia sent the Defense Minister, Mr Chakulya, and the Secretary of State for Defense and Security, Mr Zulu. The meeting is reported to have begun on Wednesday. No further details have been disclosed. [Text] [LD111040 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 81 CA]

CSO: 4420/1037

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POLITICAL OPTION, ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Dakar AFRICA in French Apr 81 pp 48-50

[Article by Michel Deboste: "Angola: A Certain Lassitude of Frigid Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] Is Angola at a crossroads? Last year, shortly before Christmas, the first extraordinary Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (the MPLA of the late President Neto which became the Labor Party) in 1977, confirmed Jose Eduardo dos Santos as president of the republic. At the beginning of his second term, the successor of the "father of the nation" could say that the change of the MPLA into a Marxist-Leninist party 3 years earlier showed no particularly negative results. Nonetheless, it presented some "defects" which ought to be vigorously denounced, such as black marketeering, speculation, corruption, bureaucracy and incompetence, compelling the head of state to urge his countrymen to adopt attitudes of discipline, strictness and hard work.

Angola is presently confronted with considerable economic and political problems. The country is still at war, with UNITA continuing its operations of harassment against MPLA forces in the center and the south of the country with the aid of South Africa, while Cuban "allies," relegated to the position of a dissuasive element, confine themselves to their barracks to maintain equipment and train men. The presence of these Cubans (reportedly numbering between 15,000 and 20,000 men), who are spread throughout the country's large cities as well as the capital, continues to weigh heavily on national life; there has also been some friction lately between the authorities and the representatives of a brotherly country who played such an important role in conquering independence and power.

This forgotten war, carried out from Pretoria in the middle of a country still struggling to recover from the bloody encounters which preceded its independence, is a heavy burden for Luanda, all the more so as the continued conflict over Namibia, and the multifaceted aid granted to SWAPO incites periodic and destructive incursions by the South African Army, sometimes reaching 200 kms inside the country. This dramatic situation occurs at a time when the government needs every available resource of the nation to combat the economic problems currently besieging an already drained country which appears to be the victim of an overdose of frigid Marxism-Leninism, an ideology poorly adapted to an easy-going and largely illiterate population. These problems loom even larger because the authorities, together

with the reconstruction of the country, decided to make deep changes in the state structures and the economy. President dos Santos' therapy, brutal in its excesses, has not healed the disease.

There is a growing awareness of the problems within the MPLA, especially after the demonstration against the government by angry women 3 years ago; Neto was finally forced to recognize the hardships pressing the "little guy," a fact that explains his "opening to the West," emphasized today by his successor, as well as search for a negotiated solution to the problem, which would take South African pressure off southern Angola and cut off the Namibian bases of SWAPO. Even the Soviets and the Cubans are no longer immune to criticism, and there were some in the Congress who questioned their omnipresence, even their omnipotence, and demanded a little more independence. For the first time authorities at the port of Luanda detained Russian trawlers for a period of 3 weeks, after the Soviets were accused of pillaging the fishing area to feed their troops in Afghanistan.

What will come of this special congress which has apparently solved no major issues? Two decisions were made which may hold some hope. First, the Angolans asserted, in the form of a slogan, their will to put an end to the errors and misguided procedures of the past. Under the guise of imposing discipline and control, President dos Santos could well "purge" the administrative and governmental sectors, thus giving some other people a stab at it whose competence is in equal proportion to their ideological commitments. Furthermore, racial tensions may be appeased by promoting young blacks angered by the preeminence and unfair promotions of mulattoes.

The second decision is more important: for the first time, Angola has decided to adopt a 5-year plan to guide reconstruction and initiate development. The first 2-year phase of this plan will make it possible to follow tendencies closely and effect any necessary corrections until 1982, and to intensify the implementation of the goals set initially by the working people themselves and controlled when needed by the workers and peasants.

This plan, which should be the great success of the Angolans during the next 5 years, is the brainchild of a sole man: Roberto de Almeida. He is discreet and capable, with feelers in every economic sectors, and a key man in the government. His method involves using agriculture as the basis for development, and industrialization as the "decisive factor," in his own words. His goal is to allow agriculture--which still supports two thirds of the population--to become normal again, stabilize the economy, and then rebuild an industrial sector which will spread beyond the four or five main cities to which it is presently restricted. In short, he hopes to implement harmonious development in Angola.

This is where the West comes in. It is readily admitted in high places that Western aid, as a supplement to socialist assistance, will allow the training of cadre, who are dramatically lacking in Angola and state management of the economy. The emphasis will be on the large, vital sectors dominated by the big state-run corporations including farms, factories, and supermarkets, which the government hopes will multiply. But simultaneously, small business will be favored, the small farm helped and the small business stimulated so that more flexibility may be given to already hardened structures. These actions are urgently needed since there are in the center of the country, some 700,000 refugees who had followed Jonas Savimbi and subsequently returned and will soon no longer be able to feed themselves. Red Cross experts are already talking about an impending tragedy similar to Cambodia or the Karamoja.

The minister of planning, fully conscious of the difficulties facing his country and of the changes due to present reality in Angola, agreed to meet with AFRICA, and speak to us about the priorities he feels are inevitable.

[Question] Let us be frank, Mr Minister, since this is perhaps the basic problem: isn't Angola's principal mistake to have gone too far and too fast in the socialization of the country? Was there no way to do it in phases?

[Answer] I don't think so, for one reason: what you refer to as a very rapid socialization process was imposed on us. We became socialized because the former owners left the country. When they did, somebody had to take over the abandoned property. Small businessmen who used to transport food products to the smallest villages have fled. Furthermore, this socialization has not been as widespread as imagined. Some small operations which were initially socialized are not left to the private initiative of some rare Angolans experienced in business affairs.

[Question] What does your 5-year plan envision specifically? Will it favor a strengthening of the socialist sector or the establishment of a mixed economy or perhaps even encourage a degree of private enterprise?

[Answer] Parallel to the strengthening of socialism, we have set up an investment code where we clearly define the domains in which the government can associate itself with joint or private enterprises. Other domains are really not included in the state's jurisdiction and do not justify any association between it and foreign companies. In regard to Angolans wishing to engage in private business, we want to encourage all initiatives in this area. But experience is still lacking in many cases, and we are presently witnessing an overly rapid attempt by some Angolans to enrich themselves. These people see business only as a source of profit, even at the price of speculation. Buy here only to sell much too expensively elsewhere. We want to fight these dishonest practices--this is where the government must intervene to control private initiative.

[Question] Now, Mr Minister, you wish to allow foreign companies in Angola in the hope of rebuilding your economy. This would imply that multinationals would come in to establish mixed enterprises. Isn't this awkward for a country that proclaims itself socialist?

[Answer] We must recognize that there already are many multinationals in our country. One example is the oil companies. But this is no impediment to the political orientation of the people, nor to their ideological options. The fact that a country is communist does not preclude cooperation with capitalist countries. Let's be clear here; our political option is one thing, and our economic cooperation is another. Cooperation is possible if there are no interventions in our political life and if our principles and laws are respected.

[Question] You Angolans are often approached by industrialists, financiers, and other governments with a view to closing business deals. What do you expect of them in return?

[Answer] We hope for cooperation from them in specific areas where we must get under way, with the help of initiatives of this kind. But let us remember that Angola also cooperates with other countries--socialist countries, obviously--since we feel that their experience will play a very important role in helping us to build our country in the way we have chosen. In short, we hope to cast aside the old structures, and create the material conditions necessary for establishing socialism in our country.

9802

CSO: 4400/1112

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE EXERCISES--A note from the general headquarters of the Angolan People's Air Force--air defense says that fighter-bomber aircraft of the People's Air Force of Angola will carry out live bombing exercises at the Luanda firing range today and on 19, 20, 22 and 28 May. The announcement calls on the residents not to be alarmed by the explosions, which will be audible in Luanda. [Text] [LD141346 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 May 81 EA]

LUANDA BREAD, FLOUR SHORTAGE--Luanda, 10 May (ANGOP)--Over 3,090 of the 8,290 tons of wheat flour destined for consumption by Luanda residents have already been unloaded, according to a reliable source from the captaincy of the Greek ship Bravo Luis, which docked at the Luanda Harbor on 27 April 1981. The source added that wheat flour had also been unloaded in other provinces, including 582 tons in Cabinda, and 975 tons in Lobito and Benguela. The source said that the shortage of manpower in the unloading section at the Luanda commercial harbor has created difficulties in the speedy handling of this merchandise, which is presently in short supply in the country. It will be recalled that the country, particularly the capital, is facing a bread supply crisis due to a shortage of raw material, namely wheat flour. According to another authorized source, Agenang, the Angolan Maritime Agency, the Elliot, a ship carrying 3,600 tons of the same merchandise--of which three percent has already rotted on the high seas--docked recently at Luanda harbor with the aim of solving the bread shortage problem. [Text] [LD102225 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1530 GMT 10 May 81 EA]

CSO: 4401/262

BRIEFS

FRENCH PENSIONS TO CHADIAN VETERANS--The French Government, through the Bank of Central African States (BEAC), has just assumed responsibility for paying the now semi-annual -- compared with quarterly -- pensions of nearly 10,000 Chadian veterans. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 81 p 26] 11,464

DEVELOPMENTS SINCE EASTER TRUCE--The Easter truce has not been respected in Chad. At Abeche in eastern Chad, fighting took place between several factions of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), according to a bulletin published on Monday, 20 April, following a special GUNT meeting. The confrontations reportedly pitted CDR (Revolutionary Democratic Council) elements, under Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Acyl, and Libyans against the People's Armed Forces (FAP) of President Koukouni Oueddei and the 1st Army of Minister of Interior Mahamat Abba Said. In the bulletin published following the special meeting, GUNT expresses its concern over "the bloody events that have just taken place at Abeche between different armed forces under GUNT's authority." No report has been drawn up of the fighting and GUNT has issued an appeal to the population to remain calm in the face of this regrettable situation. It has also decided to open an investigation to determine who is responsible. In Ndjamena, military police elements have been strengthened. In the region where the fighting took place, the east, epidemics of chicken pox, measles meningitis have broken out, taking many victims, mainly children. The Chadian Red Cross has set up mobile teams in schools in the capital and has sent an SOS to humanitarian organizations. The German Red Cross has reportedly agreed to cover part of the needs for medicines, but the closing of the Ndjamena Airport to international traffic makes it difficult to get them to the capital. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French No 114, 23 Apr 81 p 3] 11,464

MOSLEM THEOLOGIANS EXECUTED--Several Moslem theologians, including Sheikh Adam Baraka, the imam of Abeche, were reportedly arrested and subsequently executed by Libyan troops stationed in Chad, according to the Sudanese Press Agency, for having protested against the foreign military presence in Chad in a communique sent to the authorities. The press agency gives neither the date nor the place of the executions. Meanwhile, a spokesman for Hissain Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN) said on Tuesday 28 April that Mr Mahamat Saleh Ahmat, the former Minister of Finance, had been expelled from the movement "for high treason on behalf of Libya." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Apr 81 p 3] 9516

CABINET CONSIDERS GEOLOGICAL, MINING DATA

Brassaville ETUMBA in French 25 Apr 81 p 8

[Report on Council of Ministers meeting, held on 22 April 1981, in the meeting room of the Secretariat General of the chairman of the Central Committee in Brassaville: "Isn't There Anything in Our Subsoil?"]

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers, under the high leadership of the president, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, met on Wednesday 22 April 1981, at the usual location, specifically the meeting room of the Secretariat General of the chairman of the Central Committee.

Opened at 9 am, the Council meeting continued without stopping into the afternoon, to end only at 4 pm.

Use Any Means Available

The Council immediately went over a series of geological and mining files, which could have a very substantial impact on the economic future of our country.

In this series, natural gas was discussed in all its aspects. It appears from the analysis that current data foresee exportation by the Congo, in the more or less near future, of gas in liquified form. In this context, the Council first examined and then adopted a protocol between our country on the one hand, and on the other hand the Elf Aquitaine Company and AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise]. This protocol is aimed at the creation of a Study Company to allow for the exploitation of the potential gas riches of our country. As our current concern lies in accelerating the development process, then we cannot afford to neglect a single resource. Any means available must be used and in this sense gas cannot be neglected.

Next to gas, iron held the full attention of the Council.

We know that until today, even though they are known to exist, the deposits of Mounts Avina and Namamba in the Western Sangha have not been the object of a single study in depth. A project for a systematic study program, which was presented to the Council, aroused a great deal of interest and it resulted in an interesting debate, at the end of which the Council issued firm instructions to accelerate the necessary geological and mining studies and to carry them through to a successful conclusion.

Which shows that our subsoil must be prospected and maybe pleasant surprises await us.

DAYS OF REFLECTION ON FOREST DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 11 Apr 81 p 8

[Article by Paul Atsoutsoula: "Timber Is a Valuable Resource That Must Be Rationally Exploited"]

[Text] Forest managerial and supervisory personnel held their first workshop on Congolese forestry problems in July 1977. This workshop afforded forestry officials and professionals a favorable forum for an exchange of views on a subject of major concern at the time, namely giving new impetus to the forest products industry.

It is a well-known fact that forestry is one of our country's leading economic activities. Forest products constitute 30 to 60 percent of the total value of our exports. In addition, hunting produces such export goods as ivory tusks and crocodile hides that are also an important source of foreign currency. Because of their diversity and profitability, our forests and their products are matters of keen interest to the government.

Some 4 years after the first workshop on Congolese forestry, the country's forest managerial and supervisory personnel have met once again to discuss questions relative to the expansion of the Congo's forest, hunting, and agricultural activities.

The opening ceremony of this latest workshop on forest development problems was held in the conference hall of Brazzaville's city hall on Monday 6 April 1981 under the chairmanship of Comrade Henri Njombo, the minister of water and forestry. Also present were the comrade chairman of the Ministry of Water and Forestry Committee, the secretary general, directors, and section chiefs of the said ministry, the minister's personal staff, as well as the general managers and key personnel of the forest products firms participating in the workshop.

In his opening address, the comrade minister noted that "this workshop is being held at a time when all of the country's authorities are busy preparing the 1982-86 Five-Year Development Plan, and our forum here will have to contribute some sectorial outlines for that plan."

He then recalled the guidelines the Third Special Congolese Labor Party Congress established for the Ministry of Water and Forestry, and particularly the practical considerations governing revitalizations of the sector, considerations that must constantly guide the action of the ministry and forest products firms.

"Our medium-and long-term goal is to put an end to the irrational exploitation of our forest resources by promoting industrialization with a view to processing a larger proportion of rough timber locally and to reducing the amount of timber left behind in harvested areas. Our short-term goal is to increase the output from our forests. To accomplish this, we must attract new investments in the northern forest sector so as to develop the already inventoried forest reserves. We must encourage national private producers by implementing a policy of systematic technical assistance and financial aid in the form of credit. We must continue and intensify our effort to improve the nationalized sector, to expedite the program of industrial reforestation with exotic varieties of trees from which to obtain wood for the cellulose factory, and reforestation also with such traditional varieties of trees as limba, okoume, etc. so as to perpetuate our forests. We must continue and diversify local wood-processing activities so as to meet domestic consumption requirements.... We must carefully examine the price of forest products, and lastly, we must increase the state's revenue from our forests."

In referring to the guidelines for the next development plan, the comrade minister explained that these guidelines call for the rational exploitation of the country's forest resources by ensuring that the government establishes and controls the terms and conditions of both production and marketing. In this way, our forests are expected to constitute a reliable source of revenue.

It is obvious, therefore, that these guidelines clearly identify the present and future tasks the Ministry of Water and Forestry will have to accomplish in rationally implementing its plan of action.

Pursuant to a detailed program, the workshop was conducted in three phases. The first phase was on Tuesday 7 April and consisted of lectures on the following subjects: planning in forest matters, work standards and pay, and forestry workshops. Eminently qualified forestry professionals gave these lectures to a highly attentive audience. All lectures were followed by very informative and lively discussion periods.

The second phase was on 8 and 9 April, the third and last phase on 10-11 April. They both consisted of work in separate committees followed by sessions attended by all workshop participants. During these two phases, participants worked together to examine the following problems of current concern: how to mobilize operators so as to achieve the forest's estimated potential output of 2 million cubic meters per year; what new forest products industries should be established; what new improvements should be made in managing forest resources; how to increase the productivity and return on investment of forest products firms; how to rationally exploit wildlife resources and integrate such activities as hunting, fishing, pisciculture, etc.

One final note: this workshop on Congolese forest development problems is scheduled to hold its closing session on Monday 13 April.

8041
CSO: 4400/1129

DJOMBO DISCUSSES HIS MINISTRY'S ORGANIZATION, AIMS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 11 Apr 81 p 8

[Report on interview with Henri Djonbo, minister of water and forestry, by correspondent Emmanuel Londet: "Why a Ministry of Water and Forestry?"; date of interview not given]

[Text] The most recent cabinet reshuffle in December 1980 included the creation of new ministries. Some ministerial departments were split into new departments in accordance with decisions made at the December 1980 special meeting of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee. For instance, the Ministry of Rural Economy was divided in two: the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Ministry of Water and Forestry. We met with Comrade Henri Djonbo, the minister of water and forestry, who graciously agreed to talk to us about his department.

Ministry's Functions

"Our area of responsibility," he explained, "is linked to such expanding forest-related activities as the development, exploitation, and management of our forest resources, reforestation, hunting and wildlife conservation, organization of inland fisheries and pisciculture. We are responsible, therefore, for implementing party and government policy in such matters.

"Our activities stem directly from our responsibilities. We have the task of so implementing party policy as to ensure proper management of our forest resources. It will be recalled that the third Special Congolese Labor Party Congress requested that we put an end to the irrational exploitation of our forest resources, by promoting industrialization with a view to processing an increasingly larger proportion of local rough timber, and also to reducing the amount of timber left behind in harvested areas. This medium-and long-term goal is per se a program that justifies our organization which is designed to ensure balanced development of our forest economy.

What Prompted Creation of the New Ministry?

"The answer to this question lies in the decisions made by the Central Committee at its special meeting last December, decisions calling for the splitting of certain unwieldy ministries in an effort to make them efficient and highly attentive to certain sectors of the economy.

"That is why the Ministry of Rural Economy was divided into two ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Ministry of Water and Forestry. This division corresponds to our hunting and fishing problems.

Organization

"The Ministry of Water and Forestry is organized into: the minister's departmental staff with an inspection and advisory office; a general secretariat with regional offices and the following four main offices: Research and Planning, Administrative and Financial Affairs, Forests, and Hunting, Fishing, and Pisciculture.

"The following agencies and companies are under the ministry's supervision: OCB [Congolese Timber Office], SONATRAB [National Wood-Processing Company], OCF, UAIC, SNEB, SOCOME, and UEB [expansions unknown]. The ministry has jurisdiction over all national or foreign companies or firms engaged in forest-related activities within the People's Republic of the Congo.

"The ministry has its offices on the second floor of the Palais de l'Economie Rurale opposite the Banche Gomes maternity hospital.

"We work with the ministries of plan, finances, tourism and environment, public works and construction, industry, transport and civil aviation, national education, labor, and justice. In short, we work with all ministries. The government is a sort of coalition of interdependent ministries. This produces a complementarity which makes it impossible for any one ministry to manage without the others.

Principal Preoccupations

"This year, we must, first of all, finish certain projects initially planned for completion in 1980 but extended to 1981. The year 1981 will see, among other things: the culmination of efforts to develop the forests in the Sangha region and to build a paper pulp complex at Pointe-Noire; reorganization of state-owned firms; and preparation of the 1982-86 development plan along with the estimates for such projects as the development of small-scale fisheries in the Congo Basin, development of pisciculture in our country, continuation and intensification of reforestation programs in both the dense forests and the savannah.

"In this year of 1981, we must do our utmost to begin increasing the productivity of state-owned firms and enhancing the performance of semi-nationalized companies. We shall also have to improve the development plan of so-called development agencies, such as the OCB, OCF, and UAIC."

Who Is Our Minister of Water and Forestry?

Comrade Henri Djombo is a forestry engineer-economist. He received his elementary and junior high school (enseignement general) education in Impfondo. He attended the State Technical Secondary School (agriculture department) and the Faculty of Economics of the Leningrad Academy of Forestry Studies in the USSR. He is a member of the Congolese Labor Party and a UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth] militant. Djombo is married and has two children. Before being appointed minister, Comrade Henri Djombo had held the following positions in the ministry of Rural Economy: advisor on water and forestry, director of research and planning, and director general of rural economy.

CONGO

BRIEFS

ANDOYELLE TO GDR, HUNGARY--As part of the preparations for the Fourth Regular UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth] Congress, Comrade Ferdinand Andoyelle, a member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and organizing secretary of the UJSC's Central Committee, visited the GDR and Hungary where he chaired the "mini-congress" of the so-called external sections. He was very pleased with the warm reception he received in those countries. The congresses themselves were held under the most favorable conditions, and during their deliberations, delegates adopted a certain number of motions and resolutions. [Text] [Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 18 Apr 81 p 8] 8041

PCT MEMBERS EXPELLED--Anyone who joins the Congolese Labor Party is assumed to have made a personal profession of faith in the revolution and thereby acknowledged and accepted the party's statutes and programs. An examination of the statutes of the Congolese Labor Party reveals that it contains more obligations than rights. In plain language, this means a person joins the party not to enjoy himself and take it easy but to work for the revolution with self-forgetfulness and in a spirit of sacrifice. One of the duties of party members is the regular payment of dues. Nonpayment of dues, along with other infractions, are considered serious offenses. Those who commit such offenses render themselves liable to the supreme penalty. A total of 540 party members who have refused to pay their dues for several months or years, have been unreservedly expelled from the party. An order signed by the Central Committee chairman publishes the list of those persons who, despite frequent reminders, have persisted in their erroneous attitude, thus expressing their disloyalty to the party. Each one of them has asked for it and is consequently no longer one of us. [Excerpt] [Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 18 Apr 81 p 3] 8041

CSO: 4400/1129

REASONS FOR WAVE OF ARRESTS DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Thierry Maliniak—passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] Madrid--According to sources in Madrid associated with the opposition in Equatorial Guinea, a wave of arrests has taken place in recent weeks in the former Spanish colony, primarily at Malabo, the capital city, and Bata, the second largest city in the country. On 22 April, the current president of Equatorial Guinea's Supreme Military Council, Col Obiang Nguema, charged there was a "conspiracy" against his government and admitted that his country is experiencing /"a troubled atmosphere filled with anxiety and concern."/

The accounts given in Madrid speak of around 180 people being detained at Malabo prison. Among them are said to be numerous military figures, including Lt Policarpo Monsuy Mba, former Minister of Justice, and Capt Luis Oyno, second in command of the navy. The majority of the naval officers (the country has about 30) are reported to be in detention. Some high-ranking civil servants were also arrested, including the technical secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Natonio Mba Dong, as were several political leaders: Pedro Econg, former Minister of Health and head of the People's Idea of Equatorial Guinea Party, and Esteban Nsue Ngomo, secretary general of the National Alliance for Democratic Restoration. Described as the /"leading figure"/ of the alleged Malabo conspiracy is Moises Mba, head of the National Union Movement and former candidate in the presidential elections of 1968, who is currently in Madrid. Mba denies the accusations hurled by Col Obiang. Noting that political activity remains prohibited in Equatorial Guinea, he stated that several members of the Supreme Military Council want to preserve the dictatorship under which the country has lived for years following the overthrow in August 1979 of the Maclas regime, one of the bloodiest on the African continent, the opposition had evinced a certain skepticism about the new regime, most of whose leading figures had held important functions during the time of Maclas.

The current wave of arrests may have several causes. On the one hand, some factions of Equatorial Guinea's military are believed to be dissatisfied about the growing role played by a contingent of 400 Moroccan soldiers stationed in the country who perform the office of Praetorian Guards for the chief of state. The repressive actions also may have an ethnic dimension: almost all of those detained come from two particular districts, Ebebiyin and Mikomeseng.

9516

CSO: 4400/1136

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

NEW AIRLINE--The airline company Bata International Airways is now being formed, financed by Great Britain. It has ordered a Fairchild C199 from the Belgian Air Force and has an option on a second plane. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 81 p 24] 11,464

DELEGATION TO SPAIN--A delegation headed by Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president of the government and commissioner of state for external affairs, was received by the Spanish minister of finance. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 81 p 24] 11,464

CSO: 4400/1125

ERITREAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON UNITY EFFORT

JN091655 Doha QNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Othman Saleh Sabe, chairman of the Executive and Central Committees of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces [ELF-PLF], has stated that positive steps have actually been achieved and will push the Tunis Unionist Agreement, signed by representatives of the Eritrean Revolution factions under the supervision of the Arab League last March, toward practical implementation in order to stop the bloodshed caused by the internal strife among the revolution's factions. Practical implementation of the agreement will also bring about the solution of contradictions among the revolutionary factions by democratic dialogue and field and external coordination among these factions to confront all Ethiopian designs and to continue the Eritrean revolution until the liberation and independence of Eritrea are achieved.

He said that a meeting of representatives of the Eritrean revolution will be held in Tunis next July under the supervision of the Arab league to follow up implementation of the unionist measures among the revolutionary factions.

Othman Saleh Sabe, who is currently visiting Doha, explained that in implementation of the Tunis unionist agreement, a meeting was held in Khartoum at the beginning of May and was attended by representatives of the factions of the Eritrean revolution and observers from the Sudanese government. It was decided at the meeting to form a permanent committee comprising the deputy heads of factions of the Eritrean revolution. The committee will have the task of supervising coordination among these factions, taking measures for their unification and negotiating with the Ethiopian side in a manner that will guarantee achievement of the Eritrean people's demands for liberty and freedom, especially after Sudan renewed its offer to mediate in negotiations between the Eritreans and the Ethiopians in order to find a peaceful, just solution to the Eritrean question.

In an interview with QNA, he said that as a result of coordination among the factions of the Eritrean revolution, it was decided to form a unified delegation comprising foreign affairs officials in the revolution's organizations to attend the conference of Islamic foreign ministers, scheduled to be held in Baghdad at the beginning of next June, to put the Eritrean cause and its developments before the Islamic arena.

Sabe said that during the conference and in implementation of the resolutions of the Third Islamic summit conference held in Mecca, he expects that Eritrea will be granted membership in the Islamic conference organization as an observer. He said

said that due to the role of the Arab Gulf, the year 1981 has become the year of national unity among Eritrean revolutionaries and the year of the establishment of real unity encompassing all factions of the revolution.

The Eritrean official said that the aim of his visit to Qatar is to acquaint its officials with the latest developments in the Eritrean arena, the results of the efforts to stop internal fighting among the factions of the Eritrean revolution and the positive steps to unify these factions and to coordinate among them in a practical manner in order to serve the Eritrean cause and to direct and mobilize all energies to confront the Ethiopian designs, which aim at liquidating the Eritrean cause and annihilating and evicting its people.

He affirmed that the government of Qatar supports and aids the struggle of the Eritrean people and its just cause on the basis of Qatar's firm stand, which supports and champions Arab, Islamic causes.

At the conclusion of his interview, Othman Sabe called on the international community to shoulder its responsibilities toward the Eritrean cause. He said that the financial aid Ethiopia got from the international conference on African refugees, which was recently held in Geneva under the patronage of the United Nations, to repatriate and resettle the refugees is currently being spent for military purposes and to confront the revolutionaries, whom Ethiopia calls refugees. He said that an international quarter should have supervised the spending of this aid on those meriting it.

The Eritrean official arrived in Doha yesterday from Abu Dhabi on a visit to Qatar lasting several days. This visit is part of his present tour of several countries in the area. His tour has so far included Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

Sabe is being accompanied on this visit by Mohamed Othman Abu Bakr, ELF-PLF representative in the Gulf.

CSO: 4402/69

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO EUROPE--Addis Ababa, 16 May (AFP)--Ethiopian Deputy Premier Fisseha Desta left here today at the head of a high-level delegation for what was described as a working visit to Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands. Accompanying Mr Fisseha were the ministers of industry, agriculture, labour and Social Affairs, Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner Shimeles Adugna and Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Tibebe Bekele. In Brussels, the Ethiopian team will visit the headquarters of the European Economic Community (EEC) with which the government in Addis Ababa is linked under the terms of the Lome Convention. [Text] [NC161638 Paris AFP in English 1368 GMT 16 May 81]

CSO: 4420/1037

SUPPORT FOR PLO CAUSE, SHOP VOICED

Banjul THE WORKER in English 7 May 81 pp 2, 3

[Text] There is a new shop at 75 Gloucester Street, Banjul, known as Samed. It's a rather unique shop, for the fact that, first, it belongs to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), secondly, and strange enough, is not out for profits.

The articles in Samed include hardware shoes, ready-made garments for both sexes, souvenirs, decorations etc. These goods and various other kinds are produced by the families of Palestinian martyrs who sacrificed their lives to liberate the occupied Arab land from the Israeli aggressors and occupationists.

The proceeds from the sales go to contribute towards the financing of the Palestinian struggle, to subsidize the food, weapons, medicare and other requirements for the refugees and fighters. Over 30,000 wives and elderly children of the fighters and martyrs manufacture the goods at their camps in Lebanon and elsewhere.

The PLO regards solidarity assistance from other sources as not the be-all, end-all for their struggle. They don't want to depend entirely on outside material aid, because such aid could be conditional at times. Samed is therefore a prototype of PLO Te-Sito. The funds derived are also used to publicize PLO activities--newspapers, magazines, TV programmes, travelling expenses etc., all for the Palestinian cause.

Other sources for funding the Palestinian struggle are obtained from Palestinian farms allocated to them in several African countries free of charge. There is a 10,000 hectare farm in Guinea-Bissau, one in Guinea-Conakry, Uganda, Madagascar, etc., the produce of such farms are sold and the money thus obtained used for the same cause. The PLO has industries in several countries too.

THE WORKER once again expresses wholehearted support for the Palestinian liberation struggle.

Palestine for Palestinians!

CSO: 4420/1027

WORKERS MARK MAY DAY: PPP URGED TO ADVANCE SOCIALISM

Banjul THE WORKER in English 30 Apr 81 pp 1, 2, 3, 7 May 81 p 1

[Text] Hail! May Day

May, Workers Day, is a day of which one cannot avoid recognizing the worth of human labour; of the vital role of the working masses--workers farmers, intellectuals--skilled and unskilled, men and women, the entire army of labour in the full life and fruition of society.

The holiday belongs to every person who labours, from the Head of State right down to the lowest Labourer in the field. All contribute in one form or another to the normal functioning of society, to the overall welfare and wellbeing. As Shakespeare put it: "Act well thy part for there all they honour lies."

Hail! May Day.

Long Live! the industrious and dedicated working class.

Away! exploitation of man by man.

Fraternal greetings to all workers.

Forward Now! to Socialism

It has been said time without number, that the Peoples Progressive Party (P.P.P.) is a socialist-oriented party. We don't wish to doubt that. The watchword nowadays everywhere, in all de-colonized countries, is Socialism! Every one claims to be a socialist or supports socialist principles. Of course, it would be embarrassing to one for him to say openly that he is not a socialist or rejects socialism. Even the capitalists and bourgeoisie try to camouflage themselves as socialists of one brand or another.

We call for socialism in practice! enough of words! The P.P.P. has been in power for 20 years now: 20 meaningful years, with their ups and downs, progresses and contradictions. The P.P.P. is irrefutably the most powerful and popular political party in the Gambia. The PPP are the Government Party which experienced Twenty years of State power. The party is growing in strength, its ranks are swelling and its influence expanding. New members are enrolling, while defectors are returning to the flock. Very soon there shall be, according to the Biblical phrase, 'one flock, one shepherd.'

Twenty years of state power is abundant time to accumulate profound experiences in political life. Among the young people born 20 years ago, are mature political scientists. How much more the vanguard force, the standard bearers of our national destiny.

We exhort the forthcoming P.P.P. Congress to deliberate on a socialist programme for the quick socio-economic development of our homeland. We have no thought of lecturing anyone on socialism and a socialist structure of society; that would be a affront.

We appeal to the Peoples Progressive Party, from the leadership to the rank-and-file; from the theoreticians in the bureau, to the lowest propagandists in the countryside, to launch forth into an intensive socialist programme.

Sixteen years of experiment with a capitalist-oriented economy since independence, has proved its incompatibility with our socio-economic realities and specific features. In fact, the failures of the preceding 3 centuries of the colonialist/capitalist system underscores this fact. That is why we ardently desire a socialist system in our country.

May Day Message to the Entire Working Class in the Gambia and World in General

[From B. B. Kebbeh, President of the Gambia Labour Congress (The oldest living Trade Unionist in Africa.)]

The Gambia Labour Congress, formerly the Gambia Labour Union, was founded by the late Honourable Edward Francis Small, O.B.E. He was the Chairman and Secretary-General of the Organization up to his death in 1959. (May he rest in peace). Brother John Bidwell Bright of blessed memory took over the leadership, he too, up to his demise. Still the Organization continued to gain momentum, with more and more remarked achievements and accomplishments.

Today, the Gambia Labour Congress has a membership of 18,000, excluding the membership of the 5 affiliated Trade Unions. The Gambia Labour Congress affiliated to the ruling Party (P.P.P.) in 1979, together with its 5 affiliated trade unions.

The Gambia Labour Congress renders the Government full support and cooperation in every meaningful undertaking. We support the Government because of the evidence of peacefulness and stability in the country, through the wise leadership of the President, His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara.

I, B. B. Kebbeh, and on behalf of the Gambia Labour Congress, salute you, President Jawara, and reaffirm our unflinching loyalty to you and your Government.

I thank the Gambian people for being law-abiding. There could have been unrest when D.O. was awarded an increase in wages from July 1980 and some labourers were given only 25 Bututs and even 10 Bututs. But when the miscalculation was revealed, the matter was taken up by officials of the Gambia Labour Congress with seven members of the Departmental Works Committee, members of the Medical & Health Department in January, 1981. We claimed the difference

of the increment and the authorities promptly agreed to effect, and did effect payment. We claimed 75 Bututs for each Labourer and 90 Bututs for each S.N.S. Labourer, since the 5-day-week work makes no difference from the 6-day-work due to the extension of the working hours. We pursued our demands up to the Vice President, and he agreed with us that the Saturday off is a holiday and that those who work on Saturdays ought to be paid double as in ordinary public holidays.

We of the Gambia Labour Congress firmly believe in frank negotiations. And our successes in our negotiations have proved us right. Unnecessary wild-cat strikes and demonstrations of militancy and revolutionary agitations only disrupt the peace and stability of our beloved country. Why call for a strike when negotiations can achieve our ends? Those who criticise us for not supporting strike action are the very ones who want to destabilize our country, they are the anti-PPP, anti-Government elements. We don't mind them. Let them say.

GLC's Activities

I'll now turn to the various activities of the Gambia Labour Congress. Our Organization has branches in the Upper River Division with headquarters at Basse; MacCarthy Island Division with the bureau at George Town; Western Division with a large headquarter at Brikama. There are subbranches at Faraba-Santa, and Njambour. We have a big branch at Niimi in the North Bank Division.

For the past 17 years, the Gambia Labour Congress helped tirelessly in nation-building free of charge. This is our own Te-Sito. We have helped train 10 medical Doctors, 2 International Lawyers, 2 International Linguists, 2 Engineers, 4 Agricultural Officers, 2 Printers, 1 Economist, and all of them are working in the Gambia, helping at national development and welfare. More others are studying abroad, and will soon return to contribute their quota in the same national endeavours.

For the past 300 years no other organization has done close to what we have done. We challenge any single organization to refute this fact.

We are running a Vocational Training School for the past 8 years free of charge. We have produced several graduates who are today working in different branches of the national economy. We even train handicapped students sent to us by the Social Welfare Office. One of them has passed-out and is now engaged in productive work. All these cost a lot of money which we foot exclusively by ourselves.

Since 1965, 250 officials of the Gambia Labour Congress participated at Seminars, Conferences, Colloquiums, May Day celebrations and other international events all over the world. Right now, the Secretary General of the Gambia Labour Congress Comrade M. M. Ceessay is in Cuba, representing us at the May Day activities on that Island of Freedom.

Every year, we organise Seminars of Workers' Education at different centres in Banjul and regional branches, at which guest lecturers from our fraternal affiliates abroad deliver valuable lessons to participants. And all participants of such seminars receive stipends.

The newspaper you are now reading--THE WORKER--is theoretical organ of the Gambia Labour Congress. Its worth, its effects and its contribution to mass information and education are needless to elaborate upon.

Well, there is a saying that 'the really blind man is the man who deliberately shuts his eyes.' Those who don't want to see will never see.

Once more I, and my organization, the Gambia Labour Congress greet you all, and extend our best wishes to you all, and pray for continued peace, progress and prosperity. Thank you very much.

Comrade M. M. Ceesay in Cuba

Comrade M. M. Ceesay, Secretary General of the Gambia Labour Congress left Yundum International Airport on Saturday 23th April, for Havana, Cuba, to attend the May Day celebrations there. At the airport to see off the Secretary-General were B.B. Kebbeh, President of the Gambia Labour Congress, P. M. Sock, Miss YaFatou A. Sonko, J. P. Secretary of Brikama Branch, Munya Kassama, Secretary Jambour Branch, Antouanett Salla, Brikama Branch, Binta Bojang, Jambour Branch, Sally N'jie, Musukebba Bojang, Talibo Saidy, Driver and member of GLC, and several other officials and members of the GLC.

May Day Celebrated

Last week Friday, May 1, was fully observed throughout the Gambia as a festive holiday. A carnival-like procession organized by workers' organizations from various sectors, took to the streets of Banjul led by the Police Field Force Band, and included traditional drummings, the 'Kumpo' (Lion Game), 'Gumbay' dancers and other merry-makers. The Dockers led by Supervisor Omar Preira (Betty Khan), M'Bye Harding and others for the first time manifested their presence. Speeches were made at the King George V Grounds, Half-Die by leaders of the dockers who reiterated precisely what THE WORKER newspaper has ever been advocating for them. The neglect at the Docks, the inequitable distribution of work gangs, their being underrated, etc.

Also manifested on the banners held aloft were the slogans attesting to their justifiable demands. The procession was peaceful and orderly. At the Mac'Carthy Square, Banjul, the workers presented to the State Authorities their petitions and demands, and the latter promised to study such requests and complaints.

Other functions of the holiday included a Symposium, a Cultural show, picnics, parties, football and wrestling games. At least the working masses demonstrated their massive strength and profound influence at the appropriate time--on Workers' Day.

CSO: 4420/1027

BRIEFS

MINISTER CALLS FOR END TO POLICE STRIKE--The Minister of the Interior, Dr Ekow-Daniels, has described the strike action by the junior rank of the police service in Sekondi-Takoradi over the payment of their emoluments based on the 12 decs minimum wage as uncalled for. He was commenting on the action by the police at a news conference in Accra today. The police in the area have, since last Saturday, been staging a sit-down strike over the payment of their salaries. Dr Ekow-Daniels said that every effort has been made to improve upon their conditions of service by the government. He explained that in ensuring that all the ranks of the police service enjoy improved and enhanced salary conditions, negotiations became protracted because his ministry was desirous of achieving some amount of standardization in the conditions of service and salary structure for all the service men under his ministry--that is the police service, the prison service and the fire service. The minister said his objective has been achieved and arrangements are far advanced to ensure that the new salary scale together with the arrears due to the police service, the prison service and the fire service will be paid on the 15th of this month. Instructions have gone round to the paymasters to work out the sums due, including arrears, to each serviceman. Patience and restraint are therefore called for on the parts of members of the disciplined force. Dr Ekow-Daniels observed that as a disciplined force, members of the police service should not allow themselves to be misguided. The resort to strike action by them is, to say the least, unbecoming. He therefore appealed to them to resume work and look forward to their pay. [Text] [AB121448 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 May 81]

CSO: 4420/1037

MONETARY CHANGES AIMED AT ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 21 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] On 19 April, taking advantage of the Easter break, Guinea changed its monetary unit. This action, which very typically gave rise to exceptional precautionary measures, is intended as a complement to the monetary recovery measures in effect since 1975. The national currency unit, the "syli," which went into use in 1972, has indeed continued to suffer from the weaknesses of the 1960 Guinean franc.

There are two aspects to the Guinean currency's low credit rating. First off, the foreign payments deficit is such that a depreciation of the syli is a constant fear to those holding it, which is not the case in neighboring states, as with the Liberian dollar and the CFA franc: currencies in the region have a fixed guaranteed rate.

The syli's second essential weakness is its low internal buying power. In an economy where imports are restricted and where production is a part planned, maintaining savings does not necessarily imply building a reserve of purchasing power. In the first years of independence the Guinean Government chose to finance the budgetary and state enterprises' deficits through advances from the central bank.

Serving as a foil, the Guinean experience contributed a great deal to the strengthening of relations in the franc zone, since what was in question was much more the method of administration and a socialist economy's inability to attract investments than the inability--which was never proved--to manage national currencies in Africa.

The present operation conducted with the aid of the IMF, like the program recently carried out in Zaire, is a good bit more than a technical operation. It has a significant economic scope involving a deflationary process; under these circumstances, anyone who has acquired or holds funds fraudulently will not dare to exchange them. It is a deflationary process carried out under international control against an inflationist strategy: the Guinean example will melt into the monetary scene.

Furthermore, there are political consequences. From now on, it will be possible to estimate national and regional currency reserves and take advantage of it to calculate private holdings. On the contrary, the inquisitorial aspects of the Guinean political model are thus reinforced.

9802

CSO: 4400/1112

AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION SEEN AS THREAT BY BOURGEOISIE

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 8 May 81 p 1

[Text] President Houphouet-Boigny himself has announced the forthcoming cancellation of school television in the Ivory Coast. This took place on 22 April; on 29 April, Senegalese Minister of Education Kader Fall, speaking on national television, mentioned the method "Pour parler francais" [To speak French] used by the Applied Linguistics Center of the University of Dakar. This was in reference to the official decision to cancel this center and replace the national manual by a more appropriate method.

This means that both in Senegal and the Ivory Coast, new methods of teaching, created in answer to specific national needs and long touted by authorities as great successes, are now thrown in the garbage can of national education. Pressure from teaching circles has been very strong. Both teachers and parents accuse the radio and television programs used in a number of French language classes of inculcating into the children nothing more than the famous Parisian accent.

Even though all decisions have not been made final, it is very possible that television will disappear completely from the primary education sector in 2 or 3 years, while it is used today in the education of more than 8 out of 10 Ivoirians: thanks to 17,396 television sets, 711,000 children out of a total of 882,922 students in the public sector are being educated through the small screen.

Commenting on the criticism expressed, the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE correspondent in Abidjan has recourse to various sociological theories to castigate a certain segment of the Ivorian--as well as African--bourgeoisie which reportedly feels threatened in its privileges by televised education. Is it not a fact that this system trains children who turn out significantly more clever than before and whose progress is clearly more advanced? The AFP concludes that the dominant segment of the Ivorian social body which is averse to change and wishes to return to a "traditional" mode of education resembling the French rural educational system of the 19th century, will probably come out the winner.

Our conclusion would be quite different: we are wondering whether, in creating school television, a misperception prevailed which assumed that the audio-visual system was indeed a panacea and a real competitor of the system inherited from colonial times when the New School was still to be invented.

REVIEW OF 1980 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Apr 81 p 24

["National Economic Activity in 1980" source: "Economic and Financial Report," proposed 1981 Budget]

[Text] Agricultural activity is the second aspect of our analysis of the nation's economic activity in 1980. Agriculture has enjoyed steady progress making it possible to support economic activity in general and to increase agricultural income. Compared with 1979, progress made in 1980 is even greater, inasmuch as the increase in volume of farm production was 9 percent in 1980 compared with only 6 percent in 1979.

This progress is observable in all the major export crops. First of all, one should note the new record cacao production (370,000), the production of oil-yielding crops and the rapid growth in sugar production (102,000 tons).

The tonnage of cotton and hevea also steadily increased from one year to the next.

At the same time, banana, pineapple and lumber production remained stable and at a high level.

However, while production was very good on the whole, the same was not true of economic conditions on all international markets.

There was definitely very rapid growth in sugar prices during the last 18 months and the price of tropical woods was very high, but coffee and cacao prices dropped throughout the year, reaching the lowest levels in 4 years.

Under such conditions, purchase prices to producers could not be raised as they were during the 1978-1979 harvest. And yet, increased production and improved yields will make it possible for farmers to enjoy a continued increase in income.

Ivorian agriculture is slowly being transformed. Productivity shows steady, sure progress because with a declining active population, the tonnages harvested are inexorably increasing. However, much progress must yet be made and many improvements are needed. In particular, rural trails and roads that are open must be maintained in good condition throughout the year and credit structures must be improved. The true solidity of agricultural development will depend on that of the services that accompany and promote it.

Stabilization of Coffee Production

For the past three seasons, coffee production has no longer been the Ivory Coast's main agricultural activity, either from the standpoint of the tonnages marketed or the income redistributed to farmers.

This is essentially due to the convergence of two trends: the rapid and continuous development of cacao orchards and the stagnation for many years of areas devoted to coffee growing.

That is the reason why national coffee production has never again reached the records achieved in 1975-1976:

1975-1976	308,000 tons
1976-1977	291,000 tons
1977-1978	196,000 tons
1978-1979	277,000 tons
1979-1980	250,000 tons

Out of the 1.2 million hectares planted in coffee and the 900,000 in production, over half are over 15 years old, relatively old if one compares the figure with that of other producer countries. This explains the stabilization of production and the low level of productivity, which does not exceed an average of 300 kilograms per hectare.

While progress in production and productivity has remained far below the objectives set, marketing has experienced considerable progress.

In fact, almost all production is now bought in the pod by the plants, which improves quality and the productivity of shelling. The adaptation of planters and plants to new conditions has required a certain amount of time, but the difficulties stemming from the excessive piling up of products going into the plant will obviously be eliminated in the seasons ahead.

The minimum guaranteed gross income redistributed to the planters was 75 billion CFA francs during the past season.

During the 1979-1980 season, coffee prices remained at relatively high levels because of the light freezes that occurred in Brazil during the summer of 1979. At the end of the season and beginning in July 1980, there was a slow but irreversible decline in coffee prices because of the gradual restoration of the production capacity of major producers such as Brazil and Angola. Above all, one should note the steady and substantial growth in Colombian production, which totaled 630,000 tons, 50 percent more than 5 years ago.

Colombia has very rapidly compensated for losses suffered by Brazilian producers in 1975 and plays an ever larger role in the world coffee economy.

The updating of the economic clauses has been adopted by the International Coffee Council. Quotas went into effect in October 1980. It is unfortunate that the quotas set for certain producers or groups of producers are so ill-adapted to

real production and export potential because the less realistic an agreement is, the less chance it has of succeeding.

Cacao: Among World Leaders

For many seasons now, cacao has been the prime national export product, both from the standpoint of tonnages harvested and that of total income redistributed. This is no accident, but rather, the result of a deliberate policy to expand production.

In 10 years, production of cacao has doubled and the threshold of 370,000 tons was surpassed during the 1979-1980 season.

1975-1976	231,000 tons
1976-1977	232,000 tons
1977-1978	304,000 tons
1978-1979	318,000 tons
1979-1980	370,000 tons

In this sector of agriculture, one may consider that all the objectives set by authorities have been attained, even exceeded, and that the production potential and tonnages marketed place the Ivory Coast among the world's leading producers.

However, many major improvements must be made. While there has been substantial progress in the number of plantations using improved plants (hybrids), most progress in production has been the result of spontaneous planting. Reversing this trend, with some 30,000 hectares in modern plantations being developed each year, will make it possible -- if the pace is maintained -- to modify the basic nature of the national cacao economy. Improvements in the handling of pods are being made with the spreading of simple and effective equipment and techniques and the completion of research aimed at industrializing -- as in the case of coffee -- most operations involving the processing of exported pods.

During the past season, the minimum guaranteed gross income distributed to planters amounted to 110 billion CFA francs.

The world cacao market has been somewhat unsteady this past year. While world consumption has resumed its growth after the major drop in 1978, resulting from the price spiral in 1977, there has also been a substantial growth in total production.

Variations in supply and demand in no way justify the extent of the price drop. Only the intervention of middlemen who exaggerate the trends can explain such movements. In trying to modify these unwritten laws, these so-called laws of the market, and in appealing to the main producers and buyers, the Ivory Coast was attempting to place the question on its real level, that of trade between developing countries and industrialized nations. It is obvious that the difficulties have appeared where they were not expected, but on the other hand, technical questions where the market anticipated an Ivorian failure were overcome.

It was not possible to obtain any real and continued solidarity on the part of producer countries and the leaders of purchasing countries were not capable of

embarking upon true negotiations, but Ivorian cacao was stored through the long months under completely satisfactory conditions. In the years to come, these results will modify the physiognomy of a market that was dominated by the supposed fragility of the products harvested.

Cotton, Hevea, Wood, Sugar

The growth in cotton production continued during the 1979-1980 season and the amount of cotton harvested was 143,000 tons, an increase of 24.3 percent over the preceding year.

The expansion of cotton growing is without a doubt the Ivory Coast's steadiest in the past several years. It is obviously due to the expansion of areas cultivated in the central and northern regions, but also to continually increasing yield, which is now over 1.1 tons per hectare.

The gross monetary income of cotton planters can be put at 11.4 billion CFA francs for the last season. While in the central regions, cotton is only one of the agricultural crops, it is now in the north a very important element for the farmers' monetary income.

The Ivory Coast's hevea production is steadily growing, rising from 11,000 tons in 1970 to 19,300 tons in 1979. By the year 1980, it should exceed 20,000 tons. Considering the promising prospects of world demand and the resulting prices, the future of this crop should be assured. Therefore, development of hevea crops will have the government's attention in the years to come.

Throughout 1979 and the first 6 months of 1980, lumbering had a high level of activity. In fact, exports of uncut timber reached a high level in 1979 with 3.2 million cubic meters, or 14 percent more than in previous years. On the other hand, there was a slight decline in sawn wood exported: 332,000 cubic meters in 1978 compared with 293,000 cubic meters in 1979.

For the first half of 1980, the rate of export was the same as for the preceding year, but during the second half of the year, there was a net decline in foreign demand, meaning that foreign sales throughout the year should be lower than in 1979....

The results of recent months again prove -- if there were any need to do so -- how valuable Ivorian wood is on European markets. Consequently, it is very important to keep a close watch on lumbering and the use of wood.

National sugar production continues to improve. For the first time, the threshold of 100,000 tons of sugar was exceeded and the first exports of Ivorian sugar were made.

The gradual startup of new complexes explains the very rapid growth in tonnages. In 1979-1980, the increase was 95.5 percent over the previous season.

Production should reach 150,000 tons in 1980-1981. The international sugar market rose steadily throughout 1980. The 1979-1980 season was poorer throughout the world than previously and the partial reabsorption of world reserves put the market on an upward trend.

11,464
CSO: 4400/1127

OFFSHORE OIL, GAS DEPOSITS DISCOVERED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] The consortium made up of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Ivory Coast, AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise]-Africa, Ltd., the Ivorian Petroleum Company (PETROCI), and SEDCO [expansion unknown] has just completed production tests on a third well confirming the discovery of oil and gas off the coast of the Ivory Coast. The operator of the consortium is a subsidiary of the Phillips Petroleum Company.

During five production tests, the well produced a flow ranging between 800 and 1,400 barrels of oil per day, thanks to drilling of intervals at 1,981 to 2,063 meters. The flow of natural gas ranged between 28,300 cubic meters and 76,410 cubic meters per day. The size of the pipes used during the tests varied between 1.2 and 2.8 centimeters in diameter.

The third productive well, C-1X, drilled by the Phillips consortium, is located about 5 kilometers northwest of the original discovery well A-1X and in about 400 meters of water.

The A-1X well was drilled on Block A-B about 56 kilometers from Abidjan in about 400 meters of water.

The second productive well, called A-B 2X, was drilled on the A-B Block in about 485 meters of water. It is 4 kilometers east-southeast of the discovery well.

A fourth well, A-3X, is being drilled 7 kilometers east of the discovery well. It was begun on 11 March 1981 in about 538 meters of water.

Throughout 1981, numerous wells will be drilled for the purposes of demarcation and operations. A number of exploratory wells will also be undertaken.

A program for preliminary operations and production is being worked out. The purpose of the program is to obtain technical information and observe the characteristics of the wells with a view to the planning of permanent production and operation. It is thought that three or four wells planned for this year will be part of the preliminary operations and production program.

All wells included in the preliminary operations and production program will be equipped with submerged wellheads. The Dan Duke, a self-elevating facility, will be turned into a temporary production platform and a moored tanker will be used to store the oil.

The A-B Block, the area where the discovery and second wells are located, covers over 12,141 square kilometers. It was awarded to the consortium within the framework of a production sharing contract with the government of the Ivory Coast in January 1975. According to the terms of the contract, variable percentages of production will be shared by the government of the Ivory Coast and the consortium. The Phillips Petroleum Company, Ivory Coast, is the operator on Block A-B and holds 57.5 percent. The consortium also includes AGIP (Africa) (22.5 percent), SEDCO (10 percent) and PETROCI, the Ivoirian National Petroleum Operations Company (10 percent).

A second production sharing contract involving different conditions was signed with the Ivory Coast in March 1980. This contract covers Block C1, the location of the third well. Block C1 has an area of some 1,093 square kilometers, is north of Block A-B and is contiguous with it.

The group which has undertaken operations on this Block C1 includes the Phillips Petroleum Company Atlantique, operator with 57.5 percent, AGIP (Africa) (22.5 percent), SEDCO, Inc. of the Ivory Coast (10 percent), and PETROCI (10 percent). By virtue of this contract to share production, PETROCI has the option of increasing its participation in the group up to 60 percent, with the interests of each of the other participants in the group being proportionately reduced.

11,464

CSO: 4400/1127

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

SHIPPING TO FAR EAST--Several months of negotiations with the principal shippers serving the West Coast of Africa and the Far East resulted, 2 months ago, in the admission of SIVOMAR (Ivorian Maritime Shipping Company) to four new maritime conferences. The importance of commercial trade between the Ivory Coast and its Asian partners and the absence of the Ivorian flag from this important traffic led Simplicie Zinnou, chairman of the board of SIVOMAR, to enter into talks in 1980 with the different shipping associations that control transport between the ports in the Far East and those on the West Coast of Africa. After several months of negotiations, SIVOMAR has become a member of four important maritime organizations, which gives it the right to participate in trade and to defend the prestige of the Ivorian flag in these associations of the principal companies in the Far East, Europe and Africa (Nigeria, Ghana and Zaïre only). Naturally, Zinnou said, the complexity of the traffic and the length of the journeys makes it necessary to build up our fleet and there can be no doubt that the cooperation agreement signed in Tokyo between SIVOMAR and the Japanese national fleet, Mitsui Osk Lines, is already a precious asset that should enable SIVOMAR to provide quality service to shippers in our country operating out of Abidjan and San Pedro. [Text] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Apr 81 p 26] 11,464

CSO: 4400/1127

VIGOROUS DEBATE MARKS MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO CONGRESS

Monja Jaona Dominates Turbulent Session

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MALIN in French 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Haga]

[Text] In his capacity as a senior member of MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] which just held a stirring national congress at Toliara from 2-6 April, Haga, who participated in it, has agreed to provide us his exclusive impressions of these national sessions of Monja Jaona's party.

In the meantime, our special correspondent's return and the publication of the congress' results, which precedes MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO's official "comeback" to the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (FNDR), Haga's succinct but nevertheless objective account, are not without interest.

I was singularly privileged to attend this MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO congress and to participate in its work, adding my own modest contributions to it.

What can be said of the attendees and the atmosphere? Crowded, friendly, and happy to be meeting under a burning sun adding a note of joy and well-being that was reflected in the smiling faces of people open to even the sharpest dialogue and to the most diametrically opposed arguments. It was far from the picture of an aggregate of individuals eager to divide up spoils or an amalgamation of mercenaries lying in wait for plunder, but rather that of an assembly of citizens whose major concern was their fatherland and the ultimate goal of their people's happiness.

Having come from all corners of the island, at their own expense, providing for their own lodging, working late into the night, settling down to the tasks that had been assigned them, they were the model of disinterested and unequivocal devotion. Is this not a foretaste of a radiant city of the future wherein every citizen will bring his portion of knowledge to bear for the happiness of all?

The Personality of Monja Jaona

It is undeniable that this congress was dominated by the strong personality of Monja Jaona, MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO's leader. His deep experience in everything that concerns his country, and his immovable determination to follow his own road despite hindrances and obstacles until he reaches his goal, have earned his party the epithet "Ka Mivimbio" (never deviating) [lit. "never deviationism"]. The numberless blows of

persecution, the incarcerations, the times in exile, etc...more than 50 years of this have been unable to shake his determination and his faith in a better future; no efforts were spared by the colonizers and the government of convenience, but nothing could shake him, the Man was there lovingly clasping his homeland and his people to his heart.

It must be recognized that any revolutionary carries along with him in his wake some excesses that are shamelessly exploited by hirelings to minister to their base needs, perpetrate their acts of rapacity, and destroy the evidence of their foul actions.

The MONIMA congress of 1958 set forth the standards of conduct: unity, civic spirit and social discipline, honesty, competence and efficiency, and work. These principles were invoked and elaborated at length by Monja Jaona in his closing speech.

It goes without saying that during the impassioned debates and in the context of the above-cited principles, everything was put out on the table and no one was spared; either one is a revolutionary or one is not!

MONIMA to Return to National Front

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Very relaxed, still in dazzling physical and mental condition despite his age (between 70 and 80), as if rested by his 3 months under house arrest, thereby confirming President Ratsiraka's statements concerning the extremely comfortable conditions in which he was "detained" near Ihosy, Mr Monja Jaona presided from 2 to 5 April at Toliara over the 18th special congress of his "MONIMA" (Madagascar for the Malagasies) "RA MIVOMBIO (with no deviations) party. If it was difficult to gauge the appeal of MONIMA (which left the "front" in June 1977) at this congress, the several hundred militants who came from the four corners of the island to follow these sessions demonstrated their unimpaired enthusiasm for the ideas of the veteran leader from the south and a militancy equal to any test. Even though the principal decision of this congress was known in advance, namely MONIMA RA MIVOMBIO's desire to be reintegrated into the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution [FNDR], nothing was known about what conditions Monja Jaona and his supporters were laying down for their return to the fold.

In reality, the Toliara congress did not lay down any pre-conditions. Monja Jaona's new political about-face results undoubtedly from bargaining between the man himself and the head of state. The motions adopted by the delegates, in order to be in accordance with the spirit and the party line, were presented as "suggestions to the chief of state who will decide on them."

If today his style is slightly different, the substance remains the same, and it is with the same vigor as of old that Monja Jaona denounced all forms of corruption.

Finally, at this congress, which also marked the 10th anniversary of the bloody repression of 3 April 1971, which killed 3,000 people in the southern part of the country according to MONIMA, Monja Jaona totally rejected the possibility of a new merger between his own MONIMA and the loyalist faction of the VS MONIMA headed by Supreme Revolutionary Council member Ramanindry Jaona, currently a member of the "Front."

More than ever, during its congress, MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO appeared to be opposed to certain directions the socialist revolution has taken, while nevertheless declaring itself to be in loyal support of the ideas of President Didier Ratsiraka and "Boky Mena." [sic]

Jaona in Opening Session

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by R.M.C.]

[Text] The secretary general of the revolutionary party MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO, Laha Alphonse, opened the 10th special congress by reading a telegram sent to the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Before getting into the heart of his subject, the national president of MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO noted the 34th anniversary of 29 March 1947, when 90,000 Malagasies sacrificed their lives, and the 10th anniversary of the events of 1 April 1971, when 3,000 people died to free Madagascar from the colonial and neocolonial yoke. He called on the hundreds of people in attendance at the 10th special congress to observe a minute of silence in memory of the late Abel Voanteraka, a recently deceased MONIMA militant.

Monja Jaona then called for national unity and the solidarity of each with all in order to struggle against the imperialist forces that are at work in corruption and malfeasance on every side. He also addressed his remarks to students and to people concerned with restoring a new economic order for the sake of Madagascar's economic independence.

Next he retraced the loss of national sovereignty starting in 1896 and the revolutionary struggle launched by VVS [expansion unknown] and MDRM [Democratic Movement for Malagasy Renewal] and now continued by the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO party "whose strength comes from the proletarian people," to struggle against the diversion of basic commodities, the black market, and corruption, a struggle waged openly on 28 November 1980 and which resulted in his arrest on 30 November in Tananarive.

An Identity of Views

After his arrest on 30 November 1980, in the depths of his exile under house arrest at Felyondraka (Inesy), Monja Jaona held on to only two remarks from the speech made by the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on 16 January 1981 before the constitutional bodies and the diplomatic corps. First, President Ratsiraka announced that if Monja Jaona wanted to be in politics, he could only do so as part of the "Front;" otherwise he could go into retirement. This confronted him with a serious dilemma: to join, or not to join, the Front? Second, President Ratsiraka spoke of a Judas in his speech. "Ah," Monja told himself, "he realizes he has been betrayed!..."

Living on Air

Monja did not hesitate to evoke for the audience the present achievements in both the economic and social domains, with numerous supporting examples.

Among other things he praised the existence of the Chinese hospitals at Ambovombe and Mahitsy. Here there is no corruption--not even voluntary donations. A convalescent patient wanted to thank a Chinese doctor by giving him a small sum of money. The doctor told him first of all to ask Mao, and if he agreed, then the doctor would take it. What Malagasy functionary would tell a donor to take a walk!!

And The Front

If we are going to reintegrate with the Front, Monja continues, we are going to call for a total change in attitudes and behavior.

"Since my return from house arrest, the people of Toliara have unceasingly pressed me to rejoin the Front because 'they are suffering too much.'"

At the opening of the 10th special congress, the revolutionary regime was represented by the minister for higher education and scientific research, accompanied by J B Ernest, president of Toliara faritany and Tahilo Pidson, adviser to the president. In a brief speech, Minister Rakoto Ignace assured the members of MONIMA that he would pass on the suggestions of the congress.

MONIMA's Call for Change

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] The MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO party's congress, which began on 2 April and completed its work on Sunday 5 April 1981 with the reading--before some 500 delegates who came from all parts of the island and hundreds and hundreds of Tuliariens [sic]--of the motions passed by the MONIMA party before rejoining the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution [FNDR]. MONIMA wants an almost total re-casting of the policies presently being followed, in order to struggle against corruption, to help the laboring masses who have long been the prey of innumerable exploitations since the colonial era and the period of pseudo-independence.

They are only motions, as Monja Jaona, national president of the MONIMA party, stressed, and nothing will be done without the blessing of the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; all the same, the MONIMA party is not prepared to set with its arms folded in face of the current situation. It is going to rejoin the FNDR, but nothing is going to change the political line it has embraced, neither money nor positions within the government.

"We are going to go into the FNDR," said Monja Jaona, "but we are not governing, so we will only be simple witnesses to history." Picking up the theme developed shortly before by J B Ernest, the president of the faritany Monja Jaona went him one better by saying that in fact nothing could be accomplished without national unity; and for the sake of the Biblical commandment to "love thy neighbor," Monja Jaona called on all the present leadership to quit harassing MONIMA militants.

Concerning foreigners who have been residing in Madagascar for more than 10 years, Monja Jaona said that they should participate in the development of the country. If they did not want to participate, they should leave the country within 48 hours. In principle, said the MONIMA leader, picking up a theme from the Bible, "no one should eat if he does not produce."

Monja Jaona begged the pardon of the delegates who had come from the four corners of the island for speaking only of the southern part of the island and Androy, for it must be admitted that this region has long been disadvantaged. It even used to be said that this region was doomed to decay and that it would be necessary to deport the southerners." Thus, some were "deported" in 1923 to Reunion and in 1942 to northern Madagascar. Today, these southerners should return home.

The south is rich. Everything is there: enormous agricultural wealth and even mineral products. A development plan for the south was put forward in 1974 by the MONIMA party. It must succeed. Serious work on it must be started. If the south was as poor as had been said, why do the colonialists still hold the SISAL plantation at Amboasary?

On foreign policy, Monja Jaona gave his blessing to the "all-points" policy advocated by President Ratsiraka, but it is high time to quit "begging for foreign aid." On domestic policy, there are some good things, but all the same there are several deficiencies and some corrective measures to be taken.

The national president of the MONIMA party ended his speech at the 10th special congress of the Ka Miviombio by thanking all the delegates and wishing them a pleasant journey back to their respective families, places of work, and schools.

Among the personalities accompanying the MONIMA leader were noted the president of the Toliara faritany, the president of fivondronana I and II, the commander of the police station, Laha Alphonse (secretary general of MONIMA) and Dr Ratsaramia Fara, deputy secretary general of the MONIMA party, and other members of MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO's political bureau.

9516

CSU: 4400/1099

DUVAL THREATENS TO LEAVE COUNTRY IF MMM WINS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Article: "I Will Not Remain In Mauritius In The Event of an MMM Victory"]

[Text] Sir Gaetan Duval will not remain in Mauritius in the event of an MMM government. He would then leave the country for good to settle elsewhere. The PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] leader made this announcement personally during a meeting of his party at Rose-Hill. "I love my country more than anything. This is the reason why I am fighting against an MMM communist government's taking power. I am also fighting for the thousands of persons who put their trust in me in 1976. But I could not continue to remain on the island of Mauritius if the MMM came to power tomorrow, since my physical security would then no longer be guaranteed."

To the 1000 persons who met at Palace Mgr Margeot in Rose-Hill, Sir Gaetan Duval reaffirmed that he "has the means to straighten out the country and to relaunch all commercial and industrial activity with the help of allies such as France, America and the countries of Europe. Unfortunately, he said, since he is neither a minister nor a deputy and has no power, the leaders of the government, especially certain labor members, scarcely seem interested in granting him the powers necessary to forge ahead with his plans.

In order to put Mauritius back on its feet, he said, we need 600 million rupees immediately. Now, Sir Gaetan Duval feels that Mauritius' allies are morally obligated to come to our aid. "If not we will cease to consider them allies."

In order to convince the labor leaders to give him the power required to implement his plan, Sir Gaetan asked the labor partisans present to try to make their deputies and ministers listen to reason.

After having talked of the government's "lethargic attitude," Sir Gaetan Duval responded to his detractors, particularly those from the MMM.

The assistant deputy, Eliezer Francois, who had preceeded Sir Gaetan Duval at the microphone, explained that the upcoming general elections will be "a struggle for freedom and democracy against dictatorship and communism."

He explained that the MMM is "a hypocritical party" and is against individual freedom. All those who are not in agreement with the MMM or who do not take a position in its favor are denounced ferociously.

Francois cited as an example the violent attack by Mario Flore (GWF [General Workers Federation] member and delegate) against the Catholic Church at a meeting at Place du Quai. Flore reproached the Church for not having taken a position in their favor during the hunger strike.

Francois recalled certain events, especially the brawls in the night clubs on 31 December 1976 by MMM activists, the Sheik Hossen affair, the cane fields set afire, the stoned buses, the cars and offices damaged during the 1979 strike.

He then addressed the militants present.

"You, the core members, were invited to demonstrate before the United States embassy. You were clubbed and gassed. What do we see today? The same person who organized this demonstration is going to the United States at the American government's invitation. He also participates in the embassy's cocktail hours."

The deputy leader of the PMSD next attacked the PSM [Socialist Progressive Party] leader, Harrish Boodhoo. He feels that the demolition of dams by the PSM leader is a sign of tyranny and dictatorship. "Mr. Boodhoo," he said, "could have come to see me and explain his problem to me. If, after some time, there had been no improvement there, he would have been able to act in that manner."

"It is an uncivilized act which could have had serious consequences."

In his speech Paul Chong Leung, the PMSD president, quoted an extract from Sheik Hossen's letter. As is well known, a little before his release last 12 March, Sheik Hossen had sent a letter to Paul Chong Leung in which he denounced Paul Berenger and the MMM.

According to this letter from Sheik Hossen, Paul Berenger failed to say that these revelations had the objective of creating instability in the country and in the public, the speaker said. This would have led to general discontent.

9380

CSO: 4400/1091

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN CP FIGURE'S VISIT--Teodoro Melo, a member of the Political Bureau of the Brazilian Communist Party, arrived in Maputo this morning to hold talks with the FRELIMO Party, aimed at broadening cooperation between the two parties. At Maputo International Airport, Teodoro Melo was welcomed by Maj Gen Joaquim Chissano, member of the permanent political committee of the FRELIMO Party and foreign minister. The Brazilian Communist Party official who is accompanied by Almiro Neves of the Secretariat of the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee, will tour a number of production centers and will be in Mozambique until Saturday. [Text] [LD111754 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 May 81 EA]

AGREEMENT WITH SRV--Today in Maputo Mozambique and Vietnam ratified an agreement signed between the two countries in November 1978. The agreement provides for cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and trade fields between the two countries. Representing Mozambique at the ratification ceremony was the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Valediano Perrao), while the Vietnam ambassador to Mozambique, (Nguyen Nghiem), represented his country. [Text] [LD100100 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 May 81 EA]

YOUTHS TO GDR FOR COURSES--One hundred and seventy-seven Mozambique Youths are due to leave for the GDR on Monday to pursue various intensive courses. This is the first batch of the 784 candidates selected by the Ministry of Labor for intensive courses in socialist countries beginning this year. [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 May 81 EA]

CSO: 4401/262

PRESIDENT OPENS FIRST SECTION OF THERMAL POWER PLANT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 14-15 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Bory Seyni: "Energy for Development"]

[Text] When President Seyni Kountche personally attended the dedication of the first section of the Anou Araren (Agadez) thermal power plant yesterday, he was not just going through the motions of a ribbon-cutting ceremony. This plant is situated in a highly strategic region of the country and is of capital importance in our struggle for energy independence.

At Anou Araren, Niger has just produced its "own" first kilowatt hours; this power is presently sent to the Arlit and Akokan uranium mines, it will soon go to the town of Agadez and, later, to the Tahoua-Malbaza axis, which will make this department an integrated pole for development and more than ever complementary to the other economic regions of the new Niger.

The figures speak for themselves. Not counting the incalculable political effects of this operation, the Anou Araren thermal power plant will save us 153 billion francs CFA [African Financial Community] in foreign exchange (based on 1978 prices) over the cost of power generated by diesel fuel.

If these installations allow even as little as this savings, they will have amply paid for themselves, considering the trouble and cost Third-World countries or groups of countries are put to in trying to wring a few billion francs out of the international financial market just to get the minimum to complete one or another development project.

But there is more. All those who read world statistics in the area of energy know that at the present rate of hydrocarbon price increases many developing countries will, in the foreseeable future, be producing only to meet their own energy needs. Isn't the situation already catastrophic for a number of them?

In these crucial times when the power of states is measured by whether or not they control this precious raw material, it is proper to congratulate ourselves on what has taken place at Anou Araren. Let us hope that our soil will one day bring forth oil, which, with the help of the Kandadji dam, will make us not only self-sufficient but exporters of energy.

8782

CSC: 4400/1088

NIGER SEEKS TO DIVERSIFY ENERGY RESOURCES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 14-15 Apr 81 pp 5-6

[Article by Boury Seyni and Abdoulaye Boureima: "Coal, Sun and Water: Struggle for the Year 2000"]

[Text] Since the national armed forces came to power in 1974, the energy policy that has been followed in Niger is one of energy self-sufficiency.

This policy has been considered necessary by its proponents especially because Niger is landlocked and depends on foreign countries for its energy.

The result has been that the steadily increasing cost of energy is seriously endangering the economy, which is already subject to climatic vagaries. To lessen this dependency, Niger has deliberately undertaken to diversify its energy resources.

This is a challenge that it has been planning to meet for almost 6 years now.

In fact, the drought has completely or partly wiped out wood reserves in recent years, and people who have long been accustomed to using firewood now find themselves obliged to turn to substitute energy sources from the Solar Energy Office of Niger (ONERSOL) or the Nigerien Coal Company of Anou Araren (SONICHAR). Nuclear energy? It is not now being seriously considered.

The fact remains that it has been a long road to go from mining uranium to using solar energy, via coal.

At present, there are three companies in the Agadez region to mine the uranium that has been located since 1956 in the coal basins of the Arlit region, which is some 1,250 km from Niamey. The two main companies, SOMAIR (Air Region Mining Company) and COMINAK (Akouta Mining Company), are already producing more than 4,000 tons of uranium a year.

Various Partners

The third mining company, that of Tassa Ntagalgue, established in 1979, is not expected to be operational before 1982.

The Imouraren deposit is presently the subject of negotiations among various partners.

Something on the order of 225 billion francs CFA worth of business is expected to be done in the Agadez region in 1980 [as published], but an annual consumption of nearly 300 million kilowatt hours will be needed to achieve it beginning in 1984.

To produce that amount of energy from oil would mean spending more than 12 billion francs CFA a year, which is a sum equivalent to an annual consumption of 100,000 tons of diesel fuel.

Under these conditions, mining coal at Anou Araren can be only salutary for the mining companies, most of which have been using nearly 30,000 liters of diesel fuel a month.

It all began in 1963-64, a time when coal reserves estimated at more than 6 million tons were discovered. These reserves will make it possible to operate a 32-megawatt thermal power station for 25 years. The power station will be completed in two 16-megawatt stages.

The first stage will go into service in March 1981 and the second, in the last 4 months of 1982. Each of these stages will operate autonomously. In case of emergency, the complex is equipped with two 2.2-megawatt generators.

Also, since Anou Araren coal is anthracite [as published], the percentage of ash is very high, nearly 50 percent. Thus combustion takes place under an air flow or "fluid bed" process. About 115,000 tons of coal will be used every year for an estimated 115 million kwh of electricity.

Construction estimated to cost about 64 billion francs CFA has been financed partly by Niger and some financial institutions (African Development Bank, BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development], IDB [Islamic Development Bank], WADB [West African Development Bank], etc.).

The electricity produced by SONICHAR's plant will be used in mines in the Arlit region and the town of Agadez.

135 Billion Francs CFA

A 180-km line will link Anou Araren and Arlit and will carry electricity at 132 kilovolts. This tension will be reduced to 20 kv for the town of Agadez, which is only 15 km away.

SONICHAR may also supply electricity to the Tahoua-Maibaza axis at a temporary price of 53 francs CFA per kilowatt hour.

Despite the relatively low price of electricity from the Anou Araren plant, the rate of return is set at 9 percent.

In addition, Niger will be able to save more than 153 billion francs CFA in foreign exchange (at 1978 prices) over diesel power.

Another energy solution is the sun. There is more than enough to spare, since Niger is a Sahelian country drenched with sunlight. The Solar Energy Office of Niger (DNERSOL) has been trying since 1965 to control and popularize solar energy.

In 1964-65, ONSERSOL's basic infrastructure was limited to a metal shed, a workbench, two vises and various tools.

Today this office possesses important material that has enabled it to build solar water heaters, cylindrical-parabolic mirrors, and solar stills. It has all been made possible by the diligence of Nigerien authorities, the concern of some international organizations (UNDP [UN Development Program], the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the UN Economic and Social Council, etc.) and the financial willingness of some countries and banking institutions (Libya, Saudi Arabia, UNESCO, CRDI [expansion unknown], ECA [Economic Commission for Africa], etc.) Nigerien organizations began helping finance the office only in 1972.

Scientific Equipment

Two years before, in 1972, ONERSOL was given a laboratory with a large amount of scientific equipment, which was the point of departure for applied research into the conversion of solar energy into electricity.

ONERSOL is directed by Prof Abdou Moumouni, who is also rector of the University of Niamey. The presence of apparatus for measuring the sun's radiation enabled him to conceive, develop and perfect thermal solar installations.

A cook stove will be the subject of experimentation, and demonstrations will be made to the people of a village in the Tera region. The stove is 1.5 meters in diameter and cooks 3-4 kg of rice in one hour around noontime.

The stove is made up essentially of a fiberglass shell molded with resin on a paraboloid concrete frame; an aluminum reflective surface is glued to the shell.

The popularization of this device in the towns and countryside of Niger is rather difficult because of the people's low buying power and reluctance to change their cooking habits.

Although the reflector stove needs very little maintenance, it does take many accessories: special utensils, thermos bottles, etc. Its cost is estimated at 25,000 francs CFA. ONERSOL is also manufacturing solar water heaters, which heat water by solar radiation. It is also producing stills that distill either drinking water or brackish water.

Mechanical Energy

The Niger Chemical Company (SPCN) has already acquired this device, as have the Malbaza cement works, INR/V [expansion unknown], the administrative garage and some services in foreign countries (e.g. OPT [expansion unknown, probably Postal and Telecommunications Office] in Upper Volta).

But the most curious model is a still that is very practical for travelers crossing the desert.

How does it work? Well, a hole is dug at a place where the earth is moist enough. In this hole, a empty receptacle is placed and covered with a plastic film that is transparent to the sun's rays. A few hours' wait and you have water. It goes without saying that the quality of the water obtained depends on the humidity of the place where the hole is dug, its width and depth as much as on the quality of the plastic.

There are also solar batteries that capture and transform sunlight into electricity when exposed to the sun.

In 1968, ONERSOL carried out several experiments in conjunction with educational television. They were conclusive, and now educational television has spread the use of photoelectric batteries to power its television sets. The batteries are ordered from France at 100,000 francs CFA apiece. Another project using these modules involves supplying electrical energy to small and medium telecommunications stations. Its cost is projected at about 3 million francs CFA.

At the Niger solar energy office, technicians have succeeded in transforming solar energy into mechanical energy, especially for pumping water.

Industrial Construction

A solar motor installed at Bossey-Bangou, a village located 10 km from Niamey, enabled the people to replenish their water supply and water their cattle between 1968 and 1974, when the pumping station wore out and broke down. The installation was renewed in 1978 and produced a daily average of 50 cubic meters of water. ONERSOL has gone from handicraft production to industrial production thanks to government authorities, who have given the office a factory to produce solar energy equipment.

Construction was made possible by prefina ncing from the Development Bank of the Republic of Niger (BDRN) estimated at 160 million francs CFA and aid from UNESCO amounting to more than 10.5 million francs CFA. The factory's production capacity is 400 water heaters a year and 1,000 to 1,200 square meters of solar panels intended for solar pumping stations. Production could easily rise to 500 water heaters and 3,000 square meters of panels. This would mean a yearly financial volume of 220 million francs CFA.

Commercial activity began in 1976. Today, about 50 administrative villas, 40 private villas and 8 hospitals and maternity clinics in Niamey and in the interior of the country are equipped with solar water heaters at a cost of 188,200 francs CFA apiece. Installations have also been made at the former National Assembly, the Grand Hotel, Niamey's lycee Issa Korombe, and elsewhere.

Exports have gone to Senegal, Upper Volta, Nigeria, Togo, and Algeria. ONERSOL's manufacturing and marketing sections now wishes to extend its activity to countries in the Sahel and Sudan-Sahel zones.

Promoting Solar Pumping

Meanwhile, the Nigerien government has made a special fund of 150 million francs CFA available to ONERSOL; this money will enable the office to promote solar pumping by building and installing 5 or 6 stations in the 5-year period 1979-83.

ONERSOL's future will be assured by the assembly-line production of complete solar pumping units. We may some day see the midnight sun in our hotels and houses.

At the moment, hydroelectric power from the Kandadji dam in Nigeria supplies the capital with electricity at least in part because before agreements were signed between officials of Niger and Nigeria Niamey possessed installations for its domestic and industrial energy needs.

The Kandadji dam will cover 280 square km and produce large amounts of hydroelectric power.

The cost of the dam was estimated at 60 billion francs CFA in 1978 and may reach 150 billion this year considering the costs inherent in moving and resettling the population.

Some 21,000 people will be "damaged" by this project, which will store 12 million cubic meters of water.

The operation extends to the year 2000 and will include the installation of a hydroelectric plant made up of 3 groups of 25 megawatts. It will also irrigate 80,000 hectares of land and improve the navigability of the Niger River.

This hydroelectric project will also help Niger extend its mining activity (iron at Kar and Imougan, phosphates, etc.), develop its economy and become an energy exporter.

This is the long view. In every case, the moneylenders who met at Niamey at the beginning of 1981 spoke of the economic interest of the Kandadji dam.

8/8/

1980 1400/1088

ANOU ARAREN POWER PLANT PRODUCTION, COST DATA REPORTED

Niamey LE SAMEL in French 14-15 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Aboulaye Boureima: "Anou Araren From Yesterday to Today"]

[Excerpts] Household Use

The Nigerien Coal Society (SONICAR), established in 1975, was conceived for this purpose. SONICAR is a semi-public company with large Nigerien participation and capital of nearly 9 billion francs CFA; in the coming years it plans to exploit the two main basins of Anou Araren, which have a known economic potential: 6 million extractable tons and 3 million tons possible in reserves.

Samples of this coal taken from a hole 40 meters deep have been analyzed. The result is that Anou Araren coal "is not anthracite" but a poor quality coal with a heat yield of 3,800 calories a kilo and is, therefore, 48 percent ash.

Thus, Mr Chawaye, then departmental delegate to Agadez Mines, said, "Measures will be taken in the near future to make this coal available to Nigerien housewives for household use."

For the present, the goal reached today is the start-up of the first thermal power plant, which is to supply electricity--16,000 kwh--to the Arlit mining companies COMINAK [Akouta Mining Company] and SOMAIR [Air Region Mining Company], notably. SOMAIR uses nearly 30,000 liters of diesel fuel a month.

The total cost of this thermal power plant is about 10 billion francs CFA. It is equipped with a nearly 19,000-kw turbo-alternator and a boiler. It also has a 32-meter cooling tower and a large stock of replacement parts. There are also two or three movable gangways weighing 40 tons each.

This first thermal power plant is scheduled to produce 120 million kwh in 1982.

The second thermal power plant also has a capacity of 16,000 kwh and will be functional in 1983. It will require the mining of about 200,000 tons of coal to meet the region's new electricity needs.

In every case, the distribution of electricity will be done by NIGELEC, the Nigerien Electricity Company, and will lay the groundwork for electrifying the town of Agadez and promoting the "energy liberation" of the Tahoua-Malbaza zone.

Integration Policy

As at Arlit and Akoukan, SONICHAR personnel will be housed, but there will be no "social categorization": management and workers will be in the same housing development, which will have about 150 units. This development will house more than 400 people and could be supplied with drinking water from the Rharouss well, which has an output of 400 cubic meters of water an hour.

SONICHAR's impact on the Nigerien economy is expected to be considerable, considering that electricity from Anou Araren is supposed to earn Niger more than 80 billion francs CFA in 25 years.

8782

CSO: 4400/1088

FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES SEEN IN FRENCH ELECTION

AB131834 Lagos International Service in English 1330 GMT 13 May 81

[Dawudu commentary]

[Text] And so the French electorate have decided to pick the first Socialist president since 1958 in the person of Mr Francois Mitterrand. By this choice, the French people have given a historic verdict in the Western capital world.

With over 52 percent of the votes in favor of Mr Mitterrand, the victory of the Socialists goes a long way to underscore the will of the French people to get a fresh path. The Socialist victory, which is also the victory for the French democracy, comes at a crucial period in world politics.

At 64, Francois Mitterrand, son of a railway worker, hails from southwestern France. A lawyer by profession, the new French chief executive is a renowned, prolific writer who has published numerous works on Africa and China.

At the age of 30 in 1946, he opted for politics. Noted for his center-left leanings, he participated in 11 of the 22 governments under the Fourth Republic, between 1947 and 1957. When General de Gaulle decided to return to power in 1958, Mr Mitterrand initiated moves to counter him. He contested the first presidential elections in 1965 but failed, with a 45 percent vote, as the only leftist candidate. It is only in the wake of the 1968 student unrest that he was recognized as the undisputed leftist leader who could gather all leftist tendencies in France into a great union. In 1971, Mr Mitterrand became the leader of the renovated Socialist party that signed the short-lived common program of the left with the communists and the radicals. With that solid backing, he again contested the 1974 elections, but was beaten by the incumbent, Giscard d'Estaing, by a very narrow margin.

Mr Francois Mitterrand owes his victory last Sunday to a number of factors, among which is the steady growth of the leftist wind blowing across France. For example, since 1974, the French left had been consolidated mainly by its stability which was boosted by victory in the legislative elections in 1978.

Courage, was also in no small measure, an important timecard during the electioneering as he was able to counter (all attacks by his opponent), especially during the television debate.

France has decided to take a new course by electing a Socialist president. This development marks the beginning of a new era in that country. Mr Mitterrand will especially need his qualities which make him or make his reputation as a dogged fighter to carry through his Socialist Doctrine, both internally and on the foreign scene.

On the home front, the new administration inherits a [word indistinct] economic catastrophe. It is therefore necessary for Mr Mitterrand to bear in mind what unseated his predecessor. There is biting inflation in France, rising at a yearly average of 11 percent, complicated by exorbitant increases in the price of petrol to over 370 percent. The most pressing problem to tackle is unemployment, which is threatening over a million and half people in France, for the labor market is expecting another 200,000 jobseekers before the end of next June. All these and many other issues are what the new president should address himself to diligently after proper stock has been taken of the state of the economy. But the success of his economic programs depend largely on the full participation of French people in the task of recovery. It is hoped that the dialogue he intends to initiate with all segments of the society will bear fruit.

On the international front, one does not expect the new leader to review France's traditional alliance in Europe and the Western world in general. It is, however, envisaged that the French Socialist government will pay more attention to the yearnings of the Third World. Although no radical changes are expected in her relations with Africa, some cooperation agreements with Francophone countries will, no doubt, be subject to a review. It will also be interesting to know the stand of the new administration on the burning issues of Namibia and racist South Africa. In today's interdependent world, the need for change by voting socialist in France cannot be taken as an isolated act. It bears far-reaching consequences which will soon manifest themselves in international political and economic relations.

CSO: 4420/1040

CANADIANS DONATE CORN, WHEAT TO PREPARE FOR WINTER

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Pape Sedikh Mbodje—passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] Mr Souleymane Ndiaye, the commissioner for food assistance, yesterday afternoon at Pier 8 accepted a gift of 17,000 tons of corn and 4,253 tons of wheat provided by the Canadian Government. This food assistance—which is over and above the regular cooperative endeavors of our two countries, is valued at 400 million CFA. In addition to this gift, the Canadian Government is going to make a contribution worth 100 million CFA francs to the transport of these provisions from Dakar to the stricken regions.

Thus, more than 4,625 tons of wheat have already been received since the end of March. In principle, they should be sold to the millers. The yield from these sales should also be used to finance projects such as forest protection, cold storage chambers for fishing products, and the construction of a pediatric facility, among others.

Free Distribution

But part of the 17,000 tons of wheat delivered yesterday are intended for free distribution in the regions before the rains come. The other part should be processed by the millers themselves and redistributed in the form of semolina.

In his remarks for the occasion, the food assistance commissioner praised /"this so generous activity by which the Canadian Government has often given proof of its readiness to help our rural people who have been hit by years of drought."/ Souleymane Ndiaye added: /"You have agreed to bring your help right to the people who will benefit from it, while the same time making it possible for the processing plants in the field to participate in processing these products, giving them where possible the opportunity to provide full employment for all workers."/

Canada's Ambassador to Senegal, Mr Marc Perron, for his part said that this gift should help our country to offset the problems it has encountered, as the biggest part of the cooperation program is intended to enable the populace to become agriculturally self-sufficient.

Mr Perron also noted, with respect to the problems Senegal has experienced this year, that yesterday's ceremony resulted from an appeal made by the Senegalese Government to Prime Minister Elliott Trudeau at the time of his visit to Senegal for emergency assistance in preparation for the upcoming winter season.

SENEGAL

LANDING SAVANE DISCUSSES AIMS, ORIENTATION OF AND-JEF XAREBI

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French 1-15 May 81 p 3

[Interview with Landing Savane, member of the AJ-MRDN: "Following the Publication of the CIP [Interim Information Committee] Statement -- Landing Savane Answers Questions of JAAY DOOLE BI"]

[Text] JAAY DOOLE BI: Comrade Landing, the declaration of the AJ-MRDN [Revolutionary Movement of the New Democracy], which you signed, states that you, the militant members or sympathizers of the And-JEF XAREBI, solemnly commit yourselves to the public pursuit of the continuation of the revolutionary action of your organization.

But, first of all, why the name And-JEF?

Landing Savane: And-JEF [AJ] calls to mind /unity/ [printed in capitals] in revolutionary action. This movement is a melting pot in which the active and consistent forces of our people must be mobilized, under the leadership of the proletariat, for the national liberation and social emancipation of the people.

And-JEF has been in existence for 7 years and never stopped fighting for this goal. As a matter of fact, its history finds its deep roots in the explosion of May 1968, the evaluation of which revealed the cruel lack of a political force capable of leading the popular masses to victory in their struggle against imperialist domination, specifically French.

Thus, the very evocation of the name And-JEF arouses both enthusiasm and disarray. Enthusiasm in the people, especially among the workers and the poor peasants, who have known and supported our organization under particularly difficult circumstances when a number of political groups did not yet exist; but disarray among the enemies of the revolution who did not hesitate to implement extraordinary means to wipe us out.

JAAY DOOLE BI: Exactly, in 1975 the Senegalese people were informed of the rough blows neo-colonial repression administered to you. National and international democratic opinion was very indignant. Could you recall the circumstances of these events for us?

Landing Savane: Let us recall that 1974-1975 was a period during which the protest movement of the masses was in marked decline. The Senghor regime had just brought an end to all the democratic organizations, which it had dissolved or prohibited. The opposition seemed to have been gagged.

The first act of the pseudo-democratic theater was played under the sign of contributions. Only the organ of And-JEF, the XAREBI, clandestinely held high the flag of resistance.

Soon this newspaper emerged as the sole center of effective struggle against the neo-colonial system, around the noble ideals of the new democracy, a transition toward a society where the reign of man's exploitation by man will be definitely banned.

Everywhere, in the cities and in the country, in the factories and in the fields, in the offices and in the schools, in the workers' shanty towns and in the peasants' huts, XAREBI -- henceforth the platform of the revolutionary people -- was distributed, studied, commented on and reproduced.

This is why, as soon as we stumbled, because of our inexperience and especially because of a mistaken understanding of the implications of our revolutionary action among the neo-colonial forces in disarray, the authorities brought repression down on us.

This repression, the barbarity of which will remain engraved in the history of our people for a long time to come, did not fail to damage our organization. But like reeds, we bend but do not break.

We went back to work after having engaged in self-criticism and prepared a disciplined evaluation of our mistakes and weaknesses. This was the secret of our later successes.

For us, self-criticism is the sign of a serious party.

JAAY DOOLE BI: Does your legal deployment today mean a self-criticism of your rejection of the democratic opening of 1974-1975?

Landing Savane: As I pointed out before, the 1976 restrictions were such that the "democratic opening" did not allow for the expression of /all/ [in boldface] the political currents; it really was a maneuver which tended to prevent the rising of people's struggles.

The system of three, then four trends is revealing in this respect; Senghor chose the arena, he chose his adversaries, chose for them the weapons with which they had to fight (or rather contribute).

We effectively rejected this masquerade even though we were given the opportunity to establish ourselves legally at the time of the trial of our militants in October 1975, on the proposal of the minister of the interior, which was made known to us by one of our lawyers, Mr Valdiodio Ndiaye. -- A Takeover attempt which we saw right through! -- In this we are different from the pro-Moscow PAI [African Independence Party] which said that its recognition would prove the sincerity of the democratic options of the regime (see letter from Amath Dansoko to the president of the Republic).

For us, the only acceptable proof has always been complete freedom of organization of the popular and democratic forces. Therefore, we have continued without respite and with determination the struggle against the unjust limitations on the political action of the parties.

JAAY DOOLE BI: Didn't you attack the RND [Democratic National Rally] because it was fighting for its recognition?

Landing Savane: Absolutely not! On the contrary! We supported the RND because its struggle was part of the more global struggle of the patriotic forces for the widening of political and democratic freedoms.

On the other hand, we clashed with the RND about questions of orientation and program. We will be able to return to these questions following the publication of our program in the near future.

To come back to the current democratic opening, I believe that, to a certain extent, it is the result of the rapid development of the popular movement and of the struggles waged by the patriotic and communist opposition against the restrictions on democratic freedoms.

However, it is essential to remember that it is also an element of the new major maneuvers of neo-colonialism aimed at dividing the patriotic movement and isolating its inconsistent wing to the regime of Abdou Diouf in the name of "national unity." But the economic disaster and the inevitable failure of the pseudo-economic and financial recovery plan, combined with the lightning developments of the struggles of the masses, will undoubtedly lead to a confrontation between the authorities and the popular forces. The issue will be determined by the degree of preparation of the two opposing camps.

JAAY DOOLE BI: You yourself, as well as certain other members of the AJ, are known as militant communists. Certain people even call you pro-Chinese. What is the position of the AJ?

Landing Savane: And-JEF has always believed that the triumph of the national democratic and popular revolution will, first of all, be the work of the workers and the peasants.

These two classes produce the bulk of the riches of the country, but their sweat and their blood nourish a thin layer of privileged individuals clinging onto power, while the masses stagnate in poverty, threatened by famine, sickness, not managing to house themselves or even to clothe themselves decently.

The working class, because of its innate abilities, will have to play the role of vanguard in this struggle.

There is nothing surprising about the fact that certain observers refer to the AJ as being communist because real communists, in all countries of the world, have always been great fighters for the cause of the workers as well as ardent patriots.

However, And-JEF is a large melting pot which is open to all consistent democrats and to all sincere patriots on the basis of the program of the new democracy.

It is said that we are pro-Chinese, if not pro-Albanian! That is patently absurd! There is no doubt that this slander originates with agents of the government, who are worried about our open reappearance.

We know that they will multiply their attacks as our organisation develops. That will be a good thing; the public will see it more clearly.

For us, our slogan remains: /To count first of all on our own forces/ [in capitals]. The Senegalese people will not accept any tutelage. It does not need a master. Once independence has been acquired, it will hold onto it like life itself.

We are not among those who applaud when Russian tanks direct their merciless fire toward the Afghan people, after having put down the Czech people.

Neither are we among those who wish for the repression of 10 million Polish workers fighting the anti-workers regime for their democratic rights.

Neither have we failed to denounce vigorously the multiple aggressions of French imperialism against the brother peoples on our continent, often with the collusion of the Senghor regime.

Finally, we are not among those who unconditionally align themselves with China when it turns its back on the interests of the people of the world.

Albania? Don't look for us there because as far as we are concerned, revolution is not to be exported. It is not conducted with a barrage of slogans. It is to be the grand masterpiece of the popular masses of our country.

This is why we have included in capital letters in our program: /a policy of independence and of effective sovereignty/ [in capitals]. Nevertheless, we are working for solidarity among the peoples, for collaboration with the revolutionary, progressive and democratic movements in the world.

JAAY DOOLE BI: There are workers and peasants in the CIP of the And-JEF. What do you see as the meaning of this?

Landing Savane: It is proof that the words of a revolutionary must correspond to his actions.

However, we dissociate ourselves from those who use workers and peasants as figure-heads, that is to say who would put them in official bodies while asking them to look good and be quiet.

No, the comrade workers and peasants in our CIP are revolutionary leaders recognized as such in the places where they work, because they have assimilated the revolutionary science and practice it boldly.

JAAY DOOLE BI: Many people believe that the regime will be successful in its operation of a "democratic opening" with regard to the multiplicity of centers and to the resulting crumbling of the left.

What are your feelings on this?

Landing Savane: The unity of the patriotic movement is a vital question. However, declarations of principles and lamentations will not make it come true. That is one aspect of the problem.

Another aspect is that it will be achieved around clearly defined principles.

When all political families are able to express themselves on the affairs of the country and promote their programs, then matters will be much clearer.

Next, the masses will recognize those whose activities are consistent with their statements. This will lead to a natural selection.

Those organizations which truly work among the masses and for the interest of the masses, will live and prosper.

When each has clearly defined its personality, those who can work together will do so.

As far as we are concerned, we are working conscientiously and with modesty and courage in this perspective for /the lasting unity/ [in boldface] of the patriotic forces, in the service of the people.

Finally, I would like to take advantage of this forum to launch an appeal, in the name of And-JEF, to all the workers in the cities and in the country, to all the patriots and consistent democrats, to rejoin the And-JEF -- Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy; to set up information committees in factories, workshops, building sites, fields, schools, offices and neighborhoods.

JAAY DOOLE BI: We thank you, Comrade Landing.

8463

CSO: 4400/1138

BRIEFS

NIASSE ARRESTED IN NIGER--Ahmadou Niasse, an important Senegalese dissident known as the "Ayatollah of Senegal," has been arrested in Niger. The arrest took place during a routine inspection shortly after he entered the country, it was learned on Monday, 20 April, from a source close to the Office of the President. Using a non-Senegalese passport bearing the name Ahmadoun Khalifa, he reportedly arrived from Nigeria. Ahmadou Niasse was taken to Niamey, where he will be questioned. According to the source, Niasse, who resides in Tripoli, is known in the region as a recruiting agent for Colonel Qadhdhafi and as one of the main Libyan agents in charge of surveillance of the terrorist apparatus in West and Central Africa. (AFP) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Apr 81 p 6] 11,464

CSO: 4400/1125

SOMALI SALVATION FRONT LEADER REPORTS OPPOSITION SUCCESSES

LD100702 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somali 1800 CMT 8 May 81 EA

[Interview with Col Abdollah Yusuf Ahmad, Secretary of the General of the Somali Salvation Front [SSF], by the Syrian newspaper Al-Ahrin on 2 March--read by announcers]

[Question] What is the situation in Somali today and what is the SSF?

[Answer] Somalia has been and still is under the dictatorial rule of Siad Barre, a rule to which we are bitterly opposed, a rule that does not in any way provide justice for the Somali people, a rule that has obliterated freedom, independence and justice of the nation.

Siad Barre has ruined the economy, development and political programs of the Somali nation. He has disregarded the law and procedures of the country and has concentrated state affairs into his hands alone. Several hundred Somalis have been executed for no reason at all. Thousands have been subjected to unfair imprisonment and thousands continue to languish in the jails. Almost 700,000 persons have fled the country out of a total population of between 3.5 and 4 million people.

From the foreign relations angle, the terrorist godfather has placed the country under the protection and control of American imperialism and Arab reaction.

It is clear and well-known that the oppressor Siad Barre supported the Camp David accord and that he has signed a new agreement with al-Sadat of Egypt under which he is to receive, in exchange for his support, weapons for oppressing the Somali masses and to enable him to continue ruling Somalia.

Finally, the terrorist Siad Barre regime buys weapons from China and Pakistan as well as on the black market in Western Europe, it is also a fact that the terrorist regime has sold certain parts of Somali territory to U.S. imperialism for use as military bases.

As a result of these hardships the Somali people have become united in their opposition to the terrorist regime led by Siad Barre and formed the SSF on 2 February 1979.

The SSF is an independent nationalist movement whose membership is made up of politically conscious people and all sections of the masses fighting to overthrow the dictatorial, fascist and murderous regime of Siad Barre. We are fighting the oppressive and unjust rule imposed on the Somali masses by the Siad Barre terrorist regime.

We are also fighting the American invasion of the Arab states and their interests, in particular the Palestinian state. We are also struggling against the American policy of establishing bases in Somalia and the other Arab states. We are confident that very soon we shall overthrow the fascist regime by the use of arms, as our forces are already waging a fierce war in several parts of Somalia.

[Question] What is your policy toward the governments and other organizations who have formed an alliance to oppose the enemy of the progressive forces?

[Answer] We are a member of the Arab organizations opposed to the Camp David accord. And for that reason we support morally and materially the national front for steadfastness and confrontation. We have relations of friendship and cooperation with various sections of this organization.

After we have liberated our country from the terror gang of Siad Barre, we will strengthen our ties and cooperation with that organization. This will enable the Arab forces to overcome the Zionist and American imperialism. We are confident of this and see it as essential to strengthening the cooperation, steadfastness and unity of the Arab forces opposed to Zionist and American imperialism.

We shall appeal at all meetings of Arab countries that the Siad Barre gang should be expelled from the Arab League as al-Sadat has been expelled. The action of expelling al-Sadat was in line with the Baghdad and Tunis Arab accords. Similarly Siad has behaved like al-Sadat and therefore deserves to be expelled from the Arab league. We must condemn the policy of Qabus.

[Question] The PLO is recognized as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and their rights to their homeland are indisputable, but the policy of King Husayn of Jordan toward the PLO is ambiguous. What is the stand of the SSF?

[Answer] The stand of the SSF is very clear on this. We denounce King Husayn's non-recognition of the PLO. We oppose what King Husayn called the Palestinian and Israeli question as this is nothing but a move to conspire against the PLO and the progressive world forces who support the PLO.

King Husayn's refusal to allow the PLO to operate in Jordan is nothing but a clear collusion against the struggle of the PLO. Jordan's progressive people are oppressed by Husayn who has conspired with American imperialism and Israeli Zionism against the people of Palestine who for many years have been struggling for their legitimate rights to their own homeland.

The SSF supports and will continue to support the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

BRIEFS

DEATH SENTENCES ANNOUNCED--The Mogadishu National Security Court sitting at Bosaso, today sentenced (Siad Haji Mahmud Bido), former corporal (Ali Waberi Mahmud), former private (Muhammad Siad Husayn) and (Yusuf Umar Mahmud) to be executed by firing squad. The accused were found guilty by the court of jointly committing an offence under Section 2 of Article 54 of the Penal Code enacted on 10 September 1970. The accused, while armed and working for foreign powers, jointly committed grave crimes against the Somali Democratic Republic, and jointly admitted the offence to the court. A number of witnesses brought before the court gave full evidence and the state prosecutor presented several of the weapons they used while committing the crime. [Text] [LD081924 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 8 May 81 EA]

CSO: 4407/39

BRIEFS

MOCHTAR ARRIVES FOR TALKS--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has said his talks with Tanzanian government officials will center on the problems facing the frontline states in the liberation of Southern Africa. Speaking to newsmen after his arrival today, the minister also said the talks will touch on ways and means of expanding and strengthening technical and economic cooperation among developing nations. Mr Mochtar will hold talks with officials of the ministry of finance this evening. Tomorrow morning he will meet Foreign Minister Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim before seeing the Prime Minister, Ndugu Msuya. He is scheduled to meet with President Nyerere tomorrow evening. Later he will meet with the Minister of Water and Energy, Ndugu Kassum, and the minister in the president's office, Ndugu Kahama. On Thursday he is expected to go on to Zanzibar where he will hold talks with Vice President Ndugu Jumbe. [Text] [LD121720 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 12 May 81 EA]

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LUNCHEON--Dar es Salaam: Tanzania says it strongly opposes the rivalry of the superpowers and the presence of their troops in the Indian Ocean region. Speaking today at a luncheon in honor of visiting Indonesian Foreign Minister Professor Kasummaatmadja, Foreign Minister Nougou Salim Ahmed Salim said Tanzania's wish is for the removal of all foreign forces in Africa and to promote international tranquillity and peace for economic development. On the new international economic order, Ndugu Salim stressed that Tanzania will continue to promote the struggle for economic equality. Briefly explaining the history of the new world economic order, the foreign minister said Tanzania and Indonesia were the first countries to call for the order. [Text] [LD132204 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 13 May 81 EA]

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BRIEFS

THOUSANDS IN 'BANDIT' HUNT--The residents of Kawanda yesterday turned up on thousands to clear the forest around (Myuanza) River where thugs have been hiding to terrorize innocent Vicilians. Last month bandits hiding in the forest ambushed several vehicles, killing soldiers and civilians. Addressing the crowd which participated in the exercise, the commanding officer of the 15th battalion, Lt Col Bazilio Okelo, reiterated that the security of the country is a primary responsibility of Ugandans themselves. He also stressed the importance of helping Ugandan soldiers to take over smoothly the security responsibility from the Tanzanian forces, who are returning home after successfully completing their mission. The residents of Kawanda pledged to cooperate with the security forces in tracking down enemies. [Text] [LD031546 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 May 81 EA]

VIGILANTE, OTHER GROUPS READY--Kampala, May 7 (AFP)--Today, in the first official reference to the existence village vigilante groups, Ugandan Vice-President Paulo Muwanga, who is also defense minister, told a news conference here that he could call on 100,000 loyal men and have them in battle readiness at short notice. These men would come from the Ugandan army, the people's militia, troops demobilised in 1979 after the overthrow of Idi Amin and village vigilante groups, who have been in secret training, he added. The vigilante groups would be properly armed and deployed in each village within a few weeks, he said. Mr Muwanga told the news conference today that the number of Tanzanian troops in Uganda had dropped from 45,000 in 1979, to less than 10,000. He added that he was fully confident that the government forces would be able to contain the situation here after the Tanzanians, who spent two years here under a defense agreement, had left the country. [Excerpts] [AB071800 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 7 May 81]

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